Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/fortyseventhannu0000vari

450

FORTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IN THE

United States of America.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY, 1866.

Property of
CSaT
Please return to
Graduate Theological
Union Library

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD.
1866.

CSaT

BX
8950
A56
1866

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE Board of Education, in presenting to the General Assembly its Forty-seventh Annual Report, renders most fervent thanksgiving to God for the extraordinary mercy and goodness to the country and to the Church, which have crowned the year that is past; and for the expanded prospects of usefulness and favor that now lie open before the Church in the department of Education.

1. Ministerial Education.

The year in which we present you this Report is one so truly extraordinary in itself, and one so extraordinary as the termination of a series past and as the initiation of a series manifestly coming, that it would be guilty blindness to the sublime movements of the arm of the Almighty, to the light of the sword that has been flashing and the inscriptions upon it, and to the expanding fingers of the hand that is now dispersing sovereign gifts, were we to pass it by without some consideration of its lessons, as they bear upon the work of an education by God's Church of a competent ministry of his glorious gospel.

The country last year was quaking with the convulsions, and dark with the sulphurous clouds, of the most stupendous and important of modern wars. To-day it is finally, and for ever as to the former causes of trouble, at peace. The first statesman of the South, Mr. Stephens, has admitted before Congress that the most inimical portions of the South now regard the restoration of the Constitution and Government of the United States as the "only hope of their liberties." And the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ is beginning to behold the Divine meaning in these late awful judgments. Revivals of religion are quickening the masses of our people North and South, East and West; the beginnings of a mighty exertion of Divine energy which is to advance religion to a new and higher plane of honor and influence.

Such appears to be God's general motive in the permission of the hellish exhibitions of war. At least this may be discerned in the wars of greater or less extent that have hitherto occupied the track of his Church. And we may infer the more confidently that it will be so in the case of a war so extended geographically, so furiously contested, within regions where his Church must be so powerfully influenced by its course and end, and where principles were to be decided affecting so immensely the future of the New World, and

the position of large portions of the human family in the monarchies and despotisms of the Old World.

It was an element in the eternal covenant as to the royal priesthood of Christ that his sceptre should be "of iron," and that in the successive stages of his victorious career the raging heathen, the tumultuous and deluded people, and the conspiring powers of earthly governments, should be "dashed in pieces like a potter's vessel." The inspired history of the Church before Christ reveals plainly that the several eras of her great spiritual advancement have been eras of great wrath and judgment upon our sinful race.

And if we transfer our examination to the history of religion upon our own continent, we find it controlled by the same principle.

Passing over the period of the colonization of the various States, which was largely produced by the most unreasoning and savage persecutions in the old countries, how wonderfully may the hand of God be seen in the wars of the past hundred or more years. How important their results in awaking the Church, in gathering converts from the young, in raising up a fervent zealous ministry, and in diffusing the influence of the gospel far and wide.

The BEGINNING AND MIDDLE OF THE LAST CENTURY was a period of continued anxiety and actual conflicts. From the borders of Canada to Florida, there were wars of England and the colonists against the Spaniards, against the French, and above all, in the distresses they created, against the everywhere-present, wily and cruel savage tribes of the country. The whole population was kept in a fever of anxiety and apprehension. Yet it was just then that the Spirit of the Lord brooded upon the troubled waters, and wrought wonders of salvation. It was the age of Jonathan Edwards, and the Tennants, and Samuel Davies; and of the successes of George Whitefield in his blasts of "the trumpet of the everlasting gospel," from Massachusetts to Georgia; and of the revivals among even the heathen inhabitants of the wilderness under the preaching of David and John Brainerd; and of the Moravians, Rauch and Zeisberger and Spanzenberg. Even the massacres of the Christian Indians at Mahony and elsewhere, but sent a more effectual cry into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, and brought down richer gifts of mercy and favor upon their "Tents of grace" (Gnadenhütten), and "Tents of peace" (Friedenhütten). The few literary institutions of the country were at times powerfully awakened. It was almost amidst the awful gloom that succeeded the disastrous defeat and massacre of Braddock's troops, in their advance upon the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne, that William Tennant wrote, in regard to "a memorable display of God's power and grace in the conversion of sinners," which he witnessed at Nassau Hall:* "I conversed with all the present members of the college, excepting one, who generally inquired with solicitude what they should do to

* *Log College;* pp .367, 368.

be saved; nor did I ever see any in that case, who had more clear views of God and themselves, or more genuine sorrow for sin and longing for Jesus. This blessed work of the Most High so far exceeded my expectations, that I was lost in surprise, and constrained to say, Is it so? can it be so? Nor was my being eye and ear witness, from Monday till Friday, able to recover me from my astonishment. I felt as the apostles when it was told them the Lord had risen. They could not believe, through fear and great joy.

"My reverend brethren and myself were 'as those that dream.' There was little or nothing of the passions in the preachers during their public performances, nor any public discourses during the hours allotted for study; only, at morning and evening prayers, some plain and brief directions suitable for persons under spiritual trouble were delivered. Before I came away, several persons received something like the spirit of adoption, being tenderly affected with a sense of redeeming love, and thereby determined to endeavor after universal holiness.

"I cannot fully represent this glorious work. It will bear your most enlarged apprehensions of a day of grace. Let God have all the glory! It was indeed a tree of life to my soul. Yea, it is still to me as if I had seen the face of God."

The histories of that period tell us that scores of the converts of the various colleges, then existing, became zealous *preachers* of the gospel, many of them laboring with apostolic zeal to bear it to the new settlements scattered over the dark vast wildernesses of that early day.

The War of the Revolution was a mighty instrument in the hands of God. It broke in pieces here the temporal power of the corrupt Georges; but it established the dominion of Him who "shall spare the poor and the needy, and shall save the souls of the needy." At first, the example of popular freedom which it set before the oppressed and half-heathen masses of the European capitals awoke the frenzied butchery and blasphemies of the French Revolution; and our national sympathies and gratitude for a time gave a fearful prevalence to the infidelity of France. But God forsook not the seed of so faithful believers, nor the heritage of so many prayers. During the war itself revivals began; and revival after revival followed during thirty years; the tide of the water of life swelling to the brim of the nation's boundaries, and, during the wondrous scenes of 1798 to 1805, filling the whole land with power such as had nowhere else been exhibited since the apostolic days. It is not needful to depict again those scenes. And then was kindled that wondrous flame of zeal for the extension of the glory of God, which soon blazed forth in the organization of numerous societies for the support of foreign missions, for the diffusion of the Bible and religious books, and for the education of young men for the ministry of the gospel, which so characterized that period,

and has filled the world with blessings. We may truly say that all denominations of Christians, and all lands upon the globe, have profited by the labors and influence of Alexander, and Spring, and Rice, and Mason, and Green, and McMillan, and Griffin, and Mills, and Judson, and Hall, and Bingham.

The War of 1812 to '15 was a dark period in our national history; a new and final act of resistance to British oppression and wrongs. But the God of mercy again takes advantage of human sorrows, and calamities, and commotions, and fears, to pour down the blessed influences of his grace upon the souls of men. These were the days of the widely extended and wonderfully successful labors of Asahel Nettleton in the Atlantic States, and of Gideon Blackburn in the West; days when scores were converted under the ordinary labors of pastors in numberless quiet villages and country congregations. A historian of the revivals of that period, (Rev. Dr. Humphrey,) says: "About 1814 the clouds, laden with their rich refreshings, began again to gather over more of the churches. Those who kept near the throne in prayer, and had wisdom to discern the signs of the times, began to expect great things, and they were not disappointed. It was as if the Saviour had said, 'Ye shall see greater things than these.' Not greater displays of Divine power than they had witnessed a few years before at the opening of the century, but in their longer continuance, if not in their wider extent."

The results of this great religious movement were as conspicuous as those after the Revolutionary period. This was the era of great national organizations. The American Bible Society, the American Colonization Society, the Sunday-School Societies which were consolidated into the American Sunday School Union, the General Missionary Societies of the Baptist Church and the Methodist Church, and in due time the American Tract Society, were but the crystalization into regular, enduring and brilliant forms, of the salts of zeal and love and self-denial with which the Church universal upon this continent was saturated.

It needed the pressure of general calamity to give form also to the prevalent sense of the lack of heralds to proclaim the knowledge of salvation in this and other lands, and the want of more thorough and systematic training for the labors of the ministry of the gospel. It was during the same month of 1811 in which the naval fight occurred between the President and the Little Belt, that the General Assembly at Philadelphia appointed trustees to fix a theological seminary for the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, New Jersey, and elected Archibald Alexander its first professor. Andover Theological Seminary had been established in 1807; and the American Education Society took its permanent shape before the war ended. Other educational and theological institutions soon followed.

No language can more vigorously describe the grand interest of this period of American Church history, than the following extract from a sermon in 1826, by the Rev. Dr. Griffin.

"It is fourteen years since New England broke her slumbers, and now the mass of her population seems drenched in the missionary spirit. I saw the day cover the plains of Europe. I saw the westward-travelling light spread itself over these eastern States. Nine years ago I saw the rays of the morning tip our Presbyterian horizon. I saw the dawn blush deeper and deeper. I knew it would not return again to midnight. I knew the sun would rise. At length I saw his golden limb above the eastern woods, and from the course of day I knew that soon the heavenly flood would cover all the plains of Arkansas and the Pacific. Already the influence of heaven has dropt upon the wilderness, and the yell of the war-whoop is changed to notes of praise. We must not stop till every Indian tongue has joined the general song. We must not stop till our influence has cheered the whole extent of South America. And then we must go forth to the islands, and hold on our way till we meet our brethren in ŏther fields, and unite with them in completing the harvest of the world.

"We owe the sincerest gratitude to God for giving us our existance in such a day as this. Many prophets and kings desired to see this day, and saw it not. One spirit has seized the Christian world to send the gospel, with a great company of its publishers, to all the nations of the earth. Missionary and Bible Societies, those stupendous monuments of Christian charity, have risen so rapidly and in so great numbers throughout Europe and America, that in contemplating them we are 'like them that dream.' These Societies have already accomplished wonders, and are constantly stretching forward to future achievements beyond the reach of imagination. On the burning sands of Africa, where Christian feet never before trod, there is the holy band of missionaries, struggling amid dangers and deaths, to lead the sable tribes of Ethiopia to stretch forth their hands to God. On the plains of Hindostan, a 'consecrated host' are translating the Scriptures into more than thirty different languages, spoken by a population greater than that of all Europe. On the borders of China they have produced a version which will give the oracles of God to one quarter of the population of the globe. In the northern islands a nation is born in a day. From the hills of Zion, from the top of Calvary, they are freighting every caravan of pilgrims with Bibles for all the countries of the East. Certainly the angel has begun his flight through the midst of heaven, 'having the everlasting gospel to preach to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people.'"

We cannot consider in this place the apparent Divine purposes in our several minor and local wars. The object at present is to find out the main LESSONS OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR which has just

come to a close, so far as they affect the duty of the Church in the training of her children, and the rearing up of a gospel ministry to meet the wants of the land and of the human race. Here we observe:

1. Supreme over all this scene of wholesale slaughter of armies of men by the huge artillery of the present military science, directing the channels of the rivers of blood that have inundated our soil, ordering the marches of powerful hosts, and their burning and black tracks of desolation, sits He of whom the prophetic vision says: "In righteousness He doth judge and make war. His eyes were as a flame of fire; and on His head were many crowns. And He was clothed in a vesture dipped in blood. And out of his mouth goeth a sharp sword, that with it He should smite the nations; and He shall rule them with a rod of iron. And he treadeth the wine-press of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. And He hath on his vesture and on his thigh a name written: KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS."

Blessed are they who can receive Jesus both as "a JUST GOD and a SAVIOUR!"

2. How great, how dangerous to the life of the Church and the nation, how deforming, must have been those sins which God found it necessary to extirpate, like a scirrhous and ulcerous tumor, at the expense of so much excitement, blood, pain, and exhaustion; in which the whole system, even to its smallest extremities, has shared. What an estimate is afforded to us by this war, which has enfranchised four millions of slaves, which, it has been estimated, has cost the entire nation, in what was employed, consumed, or destroyed, equivalent to ten thousand millions of dollars, which has left six hundred thousand men in bloody or untimely graves, which has unsettled the homes, changed the employments, altered the whole characters and lives of individuals and families beyond computation, which has at some time or other draped with mourning almost every house in the land, and wet with tears almost every eye—what an estimate does such a war afford us, of the greatness of our sins! What national and social offences against God, and wrongs to the various races of our fellow-men! But, particularly in relation to our present subject, what vast robbery of God in withholding our tithes and offerings; what stout words against the Lord in that we have called the rich and the proud happy; yea, they that have wrought wickedness have been set up in honor; we corrupted the covenant of Levi, and withheld our sons from ministering in the courts of the Lord, and taught them the ways of covetousness and pride. "The Lord will cut off the man that doeth this, both master and scholar, out of the tabernacles of Jacob, even him that offereth an offering unto the Lord of hosts." During the war, how anxiously did afflicted souls cry,

"O, thou sword of the LORD,
How long will it be ere thou be quiet?
Put up thyself into thy scabbard;
Rest, and be still!"

And the answer of the holy prophet still came back,

"How can it be quiet?
Seeing the Lord hath given it a charge,
Against Ashkelon, and against the sea shore;
There hath he appointed it."*

But now that by so many judgments, to some extent at least we may say, the valleys are filled, and every mountain brought low, and the crooked made straight, and the rough places smooth, shall we not bring forth fruits meet for repentance? When the Lord has hewn down so many trees, and when so many unfruitful ones have been cast into the fire, shall *Christians* return to their old unbelief, and worldliness, and sloth, and covetousness? When the fan of the Lord is stirring this wind, and he is casting away the chaff to burn with fire unquenchable, shall careless sinners not repent?

3. Now, let "ALL FLESH SEE THE SALVATION OF GOD!"

The period subsequent to the Revolutionary war has been denominated "*the Great Revival Era*" of the Church in America. If we compare that with the civil war, as to the lives sacrificed, as to the territory involved, as to the property consumed, as to the debt accumulated, as to the principles decided, as to the interest expressed by the nations of the world, even the most distant, we might probably declare with truth that this was a ten times‡ more important war than that. And so, many trains of reasoning, such, for instance, as those from the experience of the Church, from the prophecies of Scripture, from the position God has assigned our nation among her sister nations in the earth, from the general fervent expectations of Christians in this and other lands, would seem to lead us to the parallel conclusion that the period subsequent to the late war *will be* one *ten times as great in revivals of religion.*

Already within the past few months, there have been witnessed revivals unparalleled, in the number of them, and in the number of souls awakened, since the years 1835 and 1814. The religious newspapers of every section and of every denomination are filled

* Jer. xlvii. 6, 7.

‡ The number of men was *fifteen* times as great. There were furnished to the Continental army by the Northern States, 188,754 men; by the Southern States, 43,037; *total*, 231,791 men. The number estimated by the government to have been engaged in the late war, was 2,154,000; on the part of the South, there were enlisted not less than 1,500,000 men; *total*, 3,654,000 men. There are single States in the Union that, with their present resources, could have fought and won the Revolution.

The national debt reported was *thirty-five* times as great, one year ago, and will be *forty* times, when fully settled. In 1791 the public debt amounted to $75,463,476; in 1866, (Jan. 1,) to $2,716,581,536. It is estimated that the debt, claims, &c., sum up over *three thousand millions of dollars.*—It may be added that the debt, Jan. 1, 1816, after the close of *that* war, was $127,334,933.—The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the probable wealth of the country in 1870 at *twenty-seven thousand millions.*

with narratives of them. And yet these are probably but the beginning of the "day of power" which the Church is to witness. They will probably be greater each year, for a number of years to come; a protracted and potential shower of the great latter rain; a "spring tide" in the swelling of the river of life, under the influences of the conjunction of the spiritual sun and moon (for under such natural figures do the Scriptures represent Christ and his Church,) where the river expands into the broad estuary or frith of the latter day grace, and before it empties into that millenial sea of "the glory of the Lord."

Let brethren of the ministry be greatly encouraged to preach faithfully to the impenitent, and with power to give witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus. A time of refreshing has come from the presence of the Lord. Let the people clothe themselves in the beauties of holiness. Seek especially converts from the young, countless as the dew, and pure as it, and refulgent with the beams of the coming Sun of righteousness.

Let Christians pray with confident faith that Jesus is not dead, he is risen again, and is even at the right hand of God; who also maketh intercession for us. He sheds forth this which we see and hear; and is ready to add daily to the church such as shall be saved. The Rev. Dr. Spring records with regard to his experience in the revival of 1814: "Such self-abasement, such confession of sin, such earnestness and importunity in prayer, and such hope in God's almightiness, I have rarely witnessed. And what deserves to be recorded is, there was a *strong and confident expectation that the Holy Spirit was about to largely descend upon the people.* And so it was. He was even then descending. That cry: 'Where is thy hand, even thy right hand? Pluck it out of thy bosom,' was heard in heaven, and echoed by our great High Priest. The promise was made good, 'Before they call I will answer, and while they are yet speaking I will hear.'"*

And that faith should be fixed on the grandeur of the promises founded on the infinitely precious atonement made for the sins of man in the blood of the Son of God, "He shall see of the travail of his soul, and *shall be satisfied.*" "THE GOD OF THE WHOLE EARTH SHALL HE BE CALLED."†

4. Since the nation and the Church has received unparalleled mercies from God, this should be an era of unprecedented efforts to fill our land and the world with the blessings of Christian beneficence and love. And as one of the chief ways of accomplishing this, we should make the greatest exertions, expending freely money, time and labor, in order to mould the rising generation, and the youth of those succeeding, into a harmony with the spirit of Christ's promises, God's providences, and the Church's hopes, with relation to the present age.

* *Personal Reminiscences*, i. 166—7.

† Isaiah, chapters li. to lv.

To pray for the young, to labor for the young, to found, endow, maintain institutions of education for the generations as they take their form and spirit in advancing upon the field of action: what object can be more important, what work can be more delightful, what seems so fundamental and essential among the departments of the Church's duty, what offices can meet with a more honorable and blissful recognition in the day when our Prince shall return to reckon with his servants, and the good and faithful shall enter into his joy!

When William, Prince of Orange, the founder of the liberties of Holland, had succeeded in delivering the brave population of Leyden, then almost exhausted with watching, fighting and starvation, he wisely erected the most enduring and noble monument, both of gratitude to God, and of testimony to their fidelity and courage. He *instituted and endowed a University* for the instruction of their sons, the perpetuation of the principles of liberty, and the advancement of science and religion.* And with the name of the University of Leyden are associated the memories of Grotius, and Bœrhaave, and Descartes, and Oliver Goldsmith, and many other eminent men of Holland and of other countries. Here is an example to the sincere lover of his country and her youth!

Among the most interesting and efficient missionary societies of the Old World is that of Basle, which has many auxiliaries in other parts of central and western Europe. Its origin was memorable. During that terrible period of general warfare which prevailed throughout that continent fifty years ago, the city of Basle was once, in 1815, in imminent peril. A Russian army on the one side, and a Hungarian army on the other, poured upon her a tempest of flaming bombs. But, in answer to the prayers of God's people, He, whose word fire and hail and stormy wind obey, sent a mightier tempest, which extinguished these combustibles, and saved the city. The grateful people, in commemoration of God's mercy to them, *founded a Missionary Institution, embracing a School and Society;* which has, firstly, educated many young men to be missionaries to the perishing souls of the heathen world, within a college furnished with professorships adapted to that end, and has thus supplied several other societies with not a few of their most successful laborers; and which has, secondly, planted missions of its own in each of the four continents of the world, and maintained them with most gratifying success. Here is an example still higher than that of intelligent patriotism! Here is a pattern of faith and love towards the Lord Jesus Christ; a precedent for imitation by those that sympathize with his compassion for the lost; an illustration of wisdom that looks beyond the low ambition of this world to the blessings and the honor of that kingdom under whose sway "the

* Motley; *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, ii. 579—82.

righteous shall flourish, and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth!"

To sum up all that the Board of Education has to say to the Church upon this subject: the present is an era that has nothing of equal importance to compare with it in the history of this continent, or perhaps in the events of centuries. "*The whole world*," says the Count De Gasparin, an eminent French writer, "*is engaged in the contest.*"* "It interests the human race," declares the great English commoner, John Bright. The most distant Asiatic nations have been affected and interested by the fluctuations of our commerce, depending upon the issues of our battles, and have exhibited extraordinary concern in learning something of the institutions and principles of America. The "Evangelical Alliance of Christians of all countries," held at Geneva in 1861, sent us a message, saying, it "testifies to its brethren of the United States the lively sympathy which it experiences for them in the terrible crisis which is desolating their country;" and it lifted anxious prayers, which were heard in our behalf, and answered with power from heaven. And now, what we want is, that a *revival of religion, greater than any the world has ever witnessed*, shall shake the heavens and the earth; that it shall bring this whole nation into the obedience of the Lord Jesus Christ;—that the rising generation shall become a seed to serve Him with a faith and zeal that shall take its pattern from the apostolic age;—that our religious institutions, and especially the formative ones of the school, for either sex, the college, the seminary of theological instruction, shall be furnished with all the means necessary to give them, in dependence upon the Divine Spirit, the greatest possible efficiency for their various ends;—and that our nation, a sanctified regenerated nation, shall become what the confederated republics of Israel were of old, a peculiar people, the Lord its everlasting light, and its sons a company of heralds to publish the glad news of salvation, until every human soul, of all the nations and kindreds and people, shall humbly bow to the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The Board of Education can present no topic, bearing upon the welfare of the youth of the Church, no subject affecting the training of her sons in the ministry, so important, or so manifestly suggested by the providences of the Almighty, as well as by considerations drawn from His word, as this one.

STATISTICS OF THE BOARD.

A survey of the complete statistics of the Board of Education, as to the items of the annual number of candidates under its care, and its annual receipts in money, will afford an impressive and useful illustration of the connection between a revived state of the

* *America before Europe;* p. 409.

Church on the one hand, and on the other a large increase in the number of the young men who consecrate themselves to preparation for the ministry, and a hearty and abundant supply of the pecuniary means necessary to the accomplishment of their heavenly aims. The following table has been compiled from a careful examination of the Annual Reports of the Board since 1833, and as to items previous to that date from the statement given by the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Baird, in his history of the early years of the Board.*

Year.	*Candidates.*	*General Education.*	*Total Receipts.*
1819	59		$7,445
1820	67		3,855
1821	73		2,800
1822	90		4,457
1823	132		9,130
1824	230		17,646
1825	234		16,031
1826	251		5,622
1827	230		11,860
1828	186		16,230
1829	252		20,390
1830	55		6,000
1831	123		9,431
1832	270		12,901
1833	450		29,574
1834	612		44,585
1835	641		37,038
1836	608		50,064
1837	562		41,858
1838	526		33,094
1839	338		33,562
1840	270		23,273
1841	218		19,777
1842	300		24,530
1843	350		29,104
1844	408		31,057
1845	411		31,723
1846	385		34,953
1847	403	($3,000)	35,627
1848	377	(1,048)	32,126
1849	373	(3,395)	37,105
1850	384	(4,987)	33,448
1851	388	(5,896)	37,707
1852	372	(6,833)	39,735
1853	370	(9,883)	42,623
1854	342	(10,736)	46,137
1855	364	(9,934)	46,201
1856	382	(6,833)	48,169
1857	383	(6,068)	48,632
1858	385	(5,507)	52,693
1859	391	(5,799)	58,057
1860	492	(6,340)	71,132
1861	505	(5,690)	51,364
1862	375	(3,687)	43,244
1863	313	(3,794)	49,687
1864	265	(4,288)	47,726
1865	254	(2,212)	51,308
1866	296	(3,135)	46,752
		$110,065	$1,527,463

* See p. 16.

The following summary of the above table, will afford a more satisfactory view of the growth of the Board, and of the periods of its most marked usefulness:

Years.	Average No. of Candidates.	Average contributions.
1819—24	108	$7,555
1825—29	230	14,026
1830—32	149	9,444
1833—40	501	36,631
1841—45	337	27,238
1846—50	384	34,651
1851—55	367	42,480
1856—61	423	55,007
1862—66	301	47,744

The number of candidates aided since the commencement, *from the Treasury of the Board*, has been 3400. During the first years of its existence, many of those counted above as candidates were sustained by societies only auxiliary to the Board, and which often did not report the names of their beneficiaries. The average length of time they were under the care of the Board, it would be almost impossible to ascertain. Some have been enabled to study continuously from the commencement of their preparatory course; a large number have begun with the Freshman or Sophomore year in College. Undoubtedly the aid thus afforded to those preparing for the ministry has *saved for the Church thousands of years of labor* that would otherwise have been spent in employments whose chief end was pecuniary support. The results, for the cause of religion, and in the conversion of souls, time cannot reveal, nor could millions of money equal in value.

Upon these statistics the following remarks may be made:

1. The two periods of greatest prosperity in the work of education, were the *revival* periods of 1833—40, and 1856—61. And God raised up instruments at those times to carry out his designs of blessing to the Church, especially Dr. John Breckinridge, Rev. Messrs. Kollock, Steele, Chester and others, at the former, and Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, and a number now living, at the latter of them.

2. The two periods were marked by peculiar judgments. The first was one of great commercial prosperity, succeeded by revulsions and bankruptcies.* It was the period of universal alarm on account of the Asiatic cholera, which then first visited our continent. The second period was one of commercial disasters, so sudden and so extensive as to be a means generally noticed in the churches, by which multitudes were forcibly arrested in a career of worldliness

* Among other calamities in 1835, was the great fire at New York, in which five hundred and twenty-nine buildings, worth seventeen millions of dollars, were consumed.

and folly, and humbled at the feet of Christ. The crash came "as if thunders from a clear sky had simultaneously broken over the whole land."* By judgments the inhabitants of the earth learn righteousness.

3. The number of candidates during the closing two years of the war, 1864 and 1865, was less in each than in any year except 1841, since the thorough organization of the Board thirty-three years ago; and the average of the past five years was less than for any equal period within the same time. But with the revivals of the past winter and spring, the number begins rapidly to increase.

4. Revival periods require special exercise of prudence, and careful examination of young men proposing to enter the ministry.

5. A glowing interest in the spread of the gospel is ever both a preparation for, and a result of spiritual refreshing. The first of the periods indicated, was a manifest era in foreign missions. Then several of the important American missions were founded, and many of the most devoted of modern missionaries went forth.† Home missions to the West and South flourished. Institutions for the relief of the various human woes were multiplied. The last mentioned period was simultaneous also with remarkable advancement in works of beneficence, both at home and abroad.

6. The willingness of Christians to consecrate property and money to raise up, educate, and send forth laborers into the world's harvest, is one of the most plain characteristics of a Church kindled afresh with heavenly love and zeal.

CANDIDATES.

The *statistics* as to the number of candidates for the past ecclesiastical year are as follows:

Number of new candidates received,		83
Whole number on the roll,		
in their Theological course,	168	
in their Collegiate,	84	
in their Academic,	44	
Total,		296
Entire number received from the beginning, in 1819,		3400

The *deaths* of two candidates have been reported to us; both spoken of as having been young men of exemplary piety; one of them, Mr. P. P. Irwin, having felt it his duty to engage in the defence of his country, died a martyr to her liberties, from the sufferings endured in the Andersonville prison.

Forty-six are reported as having finished their theological

* Humphrey; *History of Revivals*, pp. 275—80.

† The Report of 1834, by Rev. Dr. John Breckinridge, says, "sixty young men are supposed to be looking to the foreign missionary field."

studies. *Two* have been separated from their connection with the Board on account of having married during the progress of their studies. *Five* have voluntarily withdrawn from dependence upon our Treasury; *two* of whom have repaid in full the amount of their obligations to it.

PRESBYTERIAL STATISTICS.

The following table is an approximation towards an acquaintance with the general work of education on the part of the Presbyteries. A printed circular was sent to the Stated Clerk of every Presbytery in the Church, inquiring as to the number of institutions of learning under the care of our denomination, the amount of money contributed to them, the number of candidates for the ministry (whether under the care of the Board or not), their degree of advancement in study, and the amount of aid afforded to them as such from sources outside of the Board. Out of one hundred and eighty-five Presbyteries, sixty-five of the most important have furnished satisfactory replies; from a number of others none could have been expected. The result is given partly in the subjoined table, and partly in others. We may add the hope that next year a similar circular may be responded to by *all* the Presbyteries in the country, and thus a satisfactory view be afforded to the Church of its efforts in behalf of education.

It will be seen from this table that large amounts have been given by the Presbyterian Church to education which have not passed through the hands of the Board.

Synods.	Presbyteries.	Academical Students.	Collegiate.	Theological.	Total.	Sums given to Candidates.	Sums given to Institutions.
Albany	Albany	3	3	6	12		
	Mohawk					...	$660
	Troy	...	...	1	1		
Allegheny	Allegheny	1	...	2	3	...	175
	Beaver	3	3	1	7	...	uncert'n
	Erie	...	...	2	2	...	uncert'n
Baltimore	Carlisle	...	1	2	3		
	Lewes	...	1	...	1		uncert'n
Buffalo	Genesee River	...	1	1	2	...	
	Ogdensburg	...	1	4	5	$300	$400
	Rochester City	...	...	1	1	some.	160
Cincinnati	Cincinnati	1	...	1	2		
	Miami	...	1	4	5		
Illinois	Palestine	...	...	3	3	150	
	Peoria	...	...	...	...	...	$1000
	Saline	1	1	1	3	...	1042
	Sangamon	1	1	3	5	150	
Indiana	Indianapolis	...	2	...	2	...	674
	Madison	...	3	3	6	...	300
	New Albany	...	1	1	2	...	630
	Vincennes	...	...	1	1		
Iowa	Cedar	2	...	1	3		
	Dubuque	1	1	4	6		
Kansas	Highland	...	...	...	...	...	uncert'n
	Topeka	1	...	1	2	...	$5000
Missouri	Palmyra	...	1	4	5		
New Jersey	Elizabethtown	...	2	4	6		
	Burlington	1	...	...	1		
	Monmouth	...	1	1	2		
	Newton	2	...	...	2	...	325
	New Brunswick	3	16	14	33	...	8000
	Susquehanna	1	1	1	3	...	8445
	West Jersey	...	2	...	2		
New York	Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	150
	Nassau	1	1	1	3		
	New York 2d	...	1	2	3		
	North River	...	...	2	2		
	Western Africa	2	1	1	4		
Northern Indiana	Fort Wayne	...	...	1	1		
	Lake	1	1	1	3	...	$500
	Logansport	...	...	2	2	60	2000
	Muncie	...	...	...	...	...	500
Ohio	Marion	...	...	2	2		
	Richland	3	1	2	6		
Philadelphia	Donegal	...	3	1	4		
	Newcastle	2	2	3	7		
	Northumberland	1	...	1	2		
Pittsburg	Blairsville	...	1	2	13		
	Ohio	2	4	4	10	...	$20,000
	Redstone	...	1	9	0		
St. Paul	Chippewa	...	1	...	1		
	Southern Minnesota	...	1	...	1		
Sandusky	Findlay	...	...	1	1		
	Maumee	...	1	...	1		
	Western Reserve	...	1	...	1		
Southern Iowa	Fairfield	...	...	1	1		
	Iowa	1	...	...	1		
	Missouri River	...	1	...	1		
Wheeling	Steubenville	...	...	3	3	...	$50,000
	Washington	1	1	8	10		
	West Virginia	1	...	...	1		
Wisconsin	Winnebago	2	...	...	2		
	Total,	36	65	114	217	661	$99,961

APPOINTMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. The Day of Prayer for Youth and Literary Institutions.

The last General Assembly recommended that, "in view of the marked manifestations of God's favor and blessing upon the observance in the past," the "*last Thursday in February*" be set apart as a "Day of Prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our children and youth, and especially those assembled in the schools, colleges, and all institutions of learning in the land; and that a collection be taken on that day for the College Fund of the Board." That this important appointment might be universally and cordially observed, a Circular was sent to all our churches, and literary and theological institutions, urging it earnestly upon their attention. Statistics were supplied through the newspapers showing the religious condition of the literary institutions of the country.* An appeal was made for earnest prayer and efforts for the conversion of the young. The interest felt among the instructors and friends of the young from year to year has seemed this year to express itself more intensely than ever in entreaties to God for their salvation. And surely it must have filled the hearts of multitudes of believers with gratitude, to witness the extraordinary answers sent to their petitions. It would fill a volume to recount them. And it may be said, we think, without exaggeration, that *never before in the history of the observance of the Day of Prayer, has it been so generally and so abundantly blessed, and followed by revivals of religion among the young, as it has been this year.* We anxiously hope for its renewed appointment by the Assembly, and for still more earnest efforts to secure the gifts promised in answer to united prayer, that *the next year* may be one of still much greater blessing from on high. "*According to your faith be it unto you.*" "*Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.*" "*Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain, that whatsoever ye ask of the Father in my name, He may give it you.*"

It has been a matter of regret that a larger number of churches did not take up *the collection* appointed for the General Education Fund, as our appropriations to institutions that need this aid have thereby been necessarily curtailed.

2. Sabbath for Annual Presentation of the Objects of the Board.

It may be regarded providential that "*the first Sabbath of March,*"

* Correspondence was held from this office, directly or indirectly, with a large number of literary institutions. The answers from 28 of the principal colleges and academies in 10 States of the Union, showed that their students numbered 3,758; of which about 1,700 (not far below *one-half*) were supposed to be pious; and about 700 (less than *one-fifth*) to have the ministry in view. Previous to February there had been revivals in 7 institutions, resulting in probably 150 conversions.

appointed by the Assembly for the presentation of the general objects of the Board, comes so soon after "*the last Thursday in February.*" The *sermons* preached on that day will we earnestly hope prove the means of leading many parents and teachers to understand and feel their duty to the young; and direct many of such young men as are thoroughly qualified by piety, zeal, good sense, and practical talents, (*and no others*) into the work of preaching the gospel to our perishing race.

It has been observed with gratification by the Treasurer, that a larger number than usual of the smaller churches are beginning to waken to sympathy and contributions for this Board.

The Board desires here to solemnly declare to the Church, its ministry and people, its conviction, that *a faithful and general observance of these two great appointments of the General Assembly* —the seizing by the whole Church of an occasion, at a suitable season of the year, when the youth of the Church, and its institutions of learning, may be the subjects of special and earnest prayer, and the *use then of means* appropriate to the ends desired—IS VITALLY IMPORTANT TO THE FUTURE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH'S GRAND PURPOSE IN THIS BOARD, TO RAISE UP AND QUALIFY A GOSPEL MINISTRY, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF A LOST WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

The position of Corresponding Secretary having become vacant, during the sessions of the last General Assembly, by the death of the lamented Rev. Dr. WILLIAM CHESTER, the Rev. Dr. P. D. GURLEY was elected to fill it at the meeting in June, and afterwards the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM M. PAXTON, in September; each having declined for satisfactory reasons to accept it, the Rev. WILLIAM SPEER was elected in December, and entered upon its duties with the beginning of the year. The Rev. THOMAS McCAULEY, who was elected as Assistant to Dr. CHESTER, continues to occupy that position in connection with the present Secretary.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The Treasury of the Board has been sufficiently supplied, inasmuch as the number of candidates has been so much less than in most preceding years, with the means to meet the regular quarterly appropriations to those under its care; and moreover, to make liberal *extra* grants where they were needed. The expenses of living, in the present condition of our country, have been double those of previous times. Hence there would have been cases of real suffering among our students but for this timely aid of the Church. The Board has been most thankful, through the liberality of the Church, to be able to administer such deserving relief; and the reception of it must tend, in a grateful and honorable heart, to

endear the Church to it, and to inspire purposes of more complete and submissive consecration to the service of her Lord, the Author of all our mercies, and the Rewarder of every act of loving obedience to his will.

The Treasury of the Department of General Education has been unable, on the other hand, to meet the opportunities of useful appropriation in aid of struggling institutions of learning—institutions upon some of which are largely suspended the influence of our Church in their own sections of country, and the position and future occupations of many of the youth.

The following is a general view of the pecuniary affairs of the Board during the ecclesiastical year ending the 1st of May, 1866:

I. CANDIDATES' FUND.		II. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
Receipts, . .	$43,616 53	$3,135 37
Balance, 1865, .	18,313 53	3,498 56
	$61,930 06	$6,633 93
Payments, . .	41,027 70	3,807 86
Balance, 1866, .	$20,902 36	$2,826 07

III. AFRICAN FUND.	
Receipts, . .	$
Balance, 1865, .	1,039 35
Payments, . .	445 07
Balance, 1866, .	$594 28

Total receipts of the year from all sources, $46,751.90. $1913.05 less than last year.

That the above may be understood, it is necessary to explain that the existence of the large *balance* in our receipts arises from the fact that our *collections come in* mainly, and should come in almost wholly, *in the months of March and April*, just previous to our Report. This, then, does not indicate that surplus of receipts over payments, but is *the reservoir from which the supplies of the remainder of the year must be drawn.*

2. General Education.

The terrible trials through which the nation has passed of late years have, for obvious reasons, probably operated more severely upon the educational than upon any other work of the Church. Multitudes of the young men, scholars and teachers, exchanged the tuition of the quiet class-room for the discipline of the camp and

excitement and perils of a soldier's life. The very act of rebellion swept away from the Church about one half* of the scholastic institutions arrayed in the lists of the ardent Dr. Van Rensselaer, since they were within its territorial limits or controlled by its influence.

Other causes have combined to modify the views of those engaged in the Church's work of education. The difficulty of obtaining suitable teachers, the frequent changes in teachers and also in the pastoral relation, and the great efficiency of the common-school system in the Northern and Western States, are among the causes that have reduced the *parochial schools* to one-fifth of their former number. Still it is evident, *first*, that there are particular localities, there are sober and Christian communities, there are openings for aggression upon the strongholds of error and vice, which specially call for the establishment of these primary schools. *Second*, the difficulties in the way of the parochial school are peculiar to that level, and do not interfere with the more elevated sphere of the academy and the college. Indeed, where the parochial school cannot be sustained, it is the duty of the faithful pastor and intelligent layman, to give his influence towards casting the salt of a Christian influence into the fountains of juvenile education, and to labor to turn their youthful professors of religion into the larger channels of sanctified instruction.

The following are reports from a number of the Schools and higher Institutions under the care of the Church, or controlled by its influence.

1. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Synods.	Presbyteries.	Churches.
Buffalo.	Ogdensburg.	Morristown.
Illinois.	Saline.	Friendsville.
"	Kaskaskia.	*St. John's German Church, Fosterburg.*
Indiana.	Indianapolis	Hopewell.
"	New Albany.	*German Church, Jackson co., Ind.*
"	Vincennes.	Upper Indiana.
Kansas.	Topeka.	Burlingame.
"	"	Iola.
New Jersey.	Newton.	Stillwater.
"	Burlington.	Burlington.
"	West Jersey.	Absecon.
"	"	Leed's Point.
"	"	May's Landing.
"	"	Williamstown.
New York.	Nassau.	*German Church, East Williamsburg.*
"	"	*German Church, Williamsburg.*
"	New York.	*German Church, Madison Street, N. Y.*
Northern Indiana.	Lake.	Valparaiso.
Ohio.	Zanesville.	*German Church, Newark, Ohio.*
Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Central.	Trinity Church.
Wisconsin.	Winnebago.	Kilbourn City Church.
"	"	*French, Robinsonville Church.*

* Thirty out of the fifty-nine Academies, and fourteen out of twenty-four Colleges, were in the South.

There are several reports from parochial schools which possess special interest.

One from Stillwater, New Jersey, shows an amount of religious instruction, mingled with the ordinary secular education, which must be blessed of God to pupils so much favored, and willing to receive it.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AT STILLWATER, NEW JERSEY.

It is highly proper that the Church should know how her cherished institutions prosper and what they are doing to banish darkness and supply the light of life. Here, this work of faith and labor of love has been continued in its established order, and has enjoyed the favoring smiles of our Heavenly FATHER.

By His mercy and grace we have been wholly shielded from the shafts of death, and in a good degree from the inroads of disease. For about two months of our third term we were nearly broken up by the measles, which greatly diminished our average for the year. One evil not yet overcome is irregularity of attendance. Ninety-four were enrolled during the year, of whom about thirty have been with us from the beginning, and made good their time; the balance come or stay at pleasure. Many of these have attended from homes two, three, and four miles distant. We have no regular accommodation for boarders, but quite a number from abroad find homes in families here, and so we are patronized. We can but feel that the Divine purpose is favorable to this enterprise, however the prince of darkness desires and seeks its ruin. The order of the school is the same as last reported, and our progress is still onward, as we trust.

Subordination, cheerfulness, and industry are our cherished themes. Prayer, sacred song, catechetical and Bible exercises mark our way; and, if we could say it without boasting, the Church should know that we can now go through her cherished outline of doctrinal truth, the Shorter Catechism, asking and answering all the questions without book; and also, that once a day we turn our attention to an outline of the inspired volume. We have now no difficulty in tracing the contents of each book in the Bible from Genesis to Job, and from Matthew to Titus, without referring to the open page, and hope at the close of another year to be able to read thus by outline from Genesis to Revelation. It is our aim to have the pupils read the Bible through with us each year, and in this we partially succeed.

In the various branches of study usually pursued in schools, we have classes from A, B, C, to Latin, Greek, the higher Mathematics, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

One definite object we have in view in this report, is, *to ask an especial interest in the prayers of the Church*, that those who are here instructed may be sanctified through the truth. Brethren, pray for us—our only hope of reaching the end sought is the Divine blessing in answer to prayer.

Respectfully, yours in Christ,

In behalf of Session, T. B. CONDIT.

Stillwater, April, 1866.

The earnest preceptor of the school at Hammond, New York, will, we hope, persevere in teaching "the Bible as a daily book of study," though it be "not popular." It is "as the new wine found in the cluster; and one saith, Destroy it not, for *a blessing is in it.*"

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AT HAMMOND, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Report of Classical School taught by Rev. A. Phillips from August 7th, 1865, to March 30th, 1866.

NUMBER ATTENDING.—Average for term of eight months, 43. Whole number registered, 71—of which, girls, 46; boys, 25; ages from 7 to 21.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

School organized, roll called, reading of New Testament, prayer.
1st Class—Bible study, with references or proofs. Time 20 minutes.
2d Class—Bible study, Gospel of John. Time 15 minutes.
3d Class—Bible study, two verses a day. Time 10 minutes.
1st Class recited Hebrews and Epistle of John.
2d Class recited seven chapters of Gospel of John, and reviewed the same.
School closed regularly with reading of Scriptures and prayer.

Of the 71, seven were communicants of the Presbyterian Church. Of these seven, two united while attending school.

The Bible knowledge thus acquired would likely not have been learned if they had not attended this school, as we have no knowledge of any school in our county where the Bible is a daily book of study. It is not popular, but the Lord sustains us.

STUDIES.—Reading and Writing, daily, by all. English Grammar, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Latin, two classes, Greek, two classes, Book-keeping, Composition, French, History, Astronomy, Civil Government, and Chemistry.

A daily exercise in spelling by the whole school, using Webster's School Dictionary.

It was a term of close mental labor and hard study by myself, and of close application by a large majority of the school. *Six of the number have been licensed to teach public schools by the Commissioner.*

ANDREW PHILLIPS.

We insert another report at length, from a most interesting school in the State of Illinois. The previous Annual Reports have announced continued evidences of the blessings of God upon the faithful and affectionate labors of its principal. In 1862 he was permitted to write: "*Each year, in connection with the 'Day of Prayer,' we have enjoyed a season of revival* in the school. This year, *every pupil then in attendance*, above fourteen years of age, gave pleasing evidence of their living interest in the Saviour." A number of the elder scholars having enlisted during the war, their devoted teacher, pastor and friend, determined to accompany them as chaplain of their regiment. He was absent some months. Now again, on his return, the blessing of the Holy Spirit follows his renewed labors as an instructor. Long may the school remain to be a light and a blessing to its region!

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AT FRIENDSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

The Friendsville Parochial School closed its second term for the current year, March 28th. There has been an aggregate attendance, during the term, of 58 pupils; and during the seven months now closed, of 97. The interest and confidence of the public, you will perceive by this, is increasing. Students are here from many of the towns and villages around, as well as from the country.

Two thoroughly qualified teachers have charge of the School. Under their faithful instruction it is attaining to a gratifying efficiency and influence. The grade of studies is constantly rising. Two regular classes are now formed in Latin, two in Algebra, and one in Geometry, as well as several in all the English branches. There have been weekly lectures before the school, on "Biblical Antiquities," during the winter.

There are weekly Bible classes expressly for the students; male and female prayer-meetings on Monday evening; the daily morning and evening prayers; and the

regular services connected with the church. These go to make up the religious privileges of this school.

We are endeavoring to reduce the studies to a *system*, and organize a "regular course," to be entered on by all who attend the Institution. As time passes, and pupils have been longer under our tuition, and as the importance of education becomes more deeply felt in this region, we shall be able to shape things more and more towards this very desirable end.

Our building is up—a substantial frame, 54 by 36 feet; and the carpenters have engaged to have it ready for the school by September, 1866. With that finished, this "Parochial School" is established; and with the Divine blessing, it will accomplish a noble work for the glory of God, and the welfare of all this section of country.

The late awakening in this school has confirmed us more than ever in the conviction that we have the approbation of God. The last communion season opened, by a most auspicious coujuncture, on the Assembly's "Day of Prayer for Youth." There had been an unusual seriousness, and prayerfulness, for some time previously in the church. And, then, as though to arrest all hearts, on that day about noon, a young man from this village, but not a student, *was drowned.* In the evening, just as the congregation was gathering, his body came in, and was taken to the stricken household of his friends. What a loud sermon did the citizens hear on the streets, in that dark, slow, solemn procession! What a lesson as to the necessity of religion! The whole village seemed *awe-struck.* On Saturday his funeral occurred. A vast, hushed, solemn throng filled the house of God. They were besought to fly to Christ, in a sermon from 1 Sam. xx. 3 (last clause.) The meetings were continued during the following week; some 30 persons, *all youth, and almost all members of the school, remained at the inquiry meetings.* Fifteen have connected themselves with the church here, and others are expecting to do so at our next communion season. The work is going on still, and cases of great interest continue to come to the knowledge of the session. There is sin here; and soul-ruining heresies abound, such as Arianism, Socinianism, Universalism, &c. But God has not ceased to vindicate His truth, and silence blasphemers. O that He may dwell among us, and show us His mercy continually.

S. C. Baldridge, *In behalf of the Session.*

2. ACADEMIES.

SYNODS.	PRESBYTERIES.	NAME AND LOCATION.
Albany.	Albany.	Charlton Academy, Charlton, N. Y.
"	"	Windsor Academy, Windsor, N. Y.
Allegheny.	Allegheny.	Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Pa.
Buffalo.	Genesee River.	Geneseo Academy, Geneseo, N. Y.
Cincinnati.	Miami.	Miami Presb. Academy, Monroe, Ohio.
"	Oxford.	Oxford Female Coll., Oxford, Ohio.
Illinois.	Palestine.	Edgar Academy, Paris, Ill.
"	Peoria.	Henry Coll. Institute, Henry, Ill.
Iowa.	Dubuque.	Lenox Coll. Institute, Hopkinton, Iowa.
Kansas.	Highland.	Highland Academy, Highland, Kan.
Missouri.	St. Louis.	Lindenwood Fem. Col., St. Charles, Mo.
"	Palmyra.	Van Rensselaer Acad. Pigeon Creek, Ralls Co., Mo.
New Jersey.	Newton.	Blairsville Academy, Blairsville, N. J.
"	"	Newton Academy, Newton, N. J.
"	Susquehanna.	Susquehanna Coll. Inst, Towanda, Pa.
"	West Jersey.	West Jersey Acad., Bridgeton, N. J.
Northern Indiana.	Logansport.	Logansport Acad., Logansport, Ind.
Ohio.	Richland and Wooster.	Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio.
Pittsburgh.	Blairsville.	Elders' Ridge Acad., Elders' Ridge, Pa.
"	Redstone.	Dunlap's Cr'k Acad., Merrittstown, Pa.
St. Paul.	Southern Minnesota.	Rochester Fem. Sem., Rochester, Minn.

Several of the Academies and young ladies Seminaries that have drawn assistance from the Board of Education, and reported annually to it in days past, have grown strong, and ceased to present

themselves thus before the Church. Others have succumbed before the power of adverse influences. If not possible to restore them, the Presbyteries or Synods deprived of their influence should not rest until in each one their place is competently supplied.

It has been a source of great joy to the friends of religious education to witness the special mercy exhibited to these institutions of the Church in the recent outpourings of the Holy Spirit upon our land.

In connection with the remembrance of the wonderful work of grace manifested at Towanda, in *Northern Pennsylvania*, the report of the following named Institute will interest the Church. To it we would add our cordial recommendation of the Institute to the liberality of the Church, and to those having children to educate.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, now ranking as an Academy, but chartered with Collegiate privileges, was founded twelve years ago. A building, costing about $15,000, (now worth at least $20,000,) was erected upon a lot containing ten acres of land, situated on the hill-side back of Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania—a healthy location, and commanding one of those beautiful views for which the "Winding River" is celebrated. Owing to the failure of certain subscriptions, and the cost of apparatus, etc., a debt of about $4,400 was incurred, under which the property was about to be sold. Certain parties in Towanda, however, came forward, and by the promise and payment of an annual subscription, obtained a stay of judgment, and have since paid the whole debt. The Institute was also nominally endowed by scholarships, to the extent of about $25,000; but owing to failures, compromises, etc., this has not netted over $7,500; the income of which is now insufficient to meet the deficiency caused by the low rates of tuition, in comparison with the necessary advance in salaries of the preceptors. A combination of untoward circumstances has pressed heavily upon the financial prosperity of the Institute during the past two years. The war has drained this region largely of its young men, and younger sons; and even daughters, have been kept at home to do farm work; so that the Institute has been attended by fewer scholars, and younger, (paying a lower tuition); and yet it is obliged to keep up its full corps of teachers, and to advance their salaries forty per cent.

The importance of sustaining this Institution cannot be too strongly urged. It is the only Presbyterial Academy of like grade between Geneseo and Lafayette College, and its influence, not only for Presbyterianism, but for truth and religion, is widely felt. Already it has partly educated a number of candidates for the ministry, two of whom were licensed last year, and four or five more are now pursuing their preparatory studies. Every year it sends out from its Normal department teachers of common and select schools, who carry with them the moral and religious influence of their Alma Mater. We append, for further information in regard to this Academy, the annual report of the Executive Committee.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, I beg to submit our report of the School for the past year.

Number of Pupils.—There have been connected with the Institute during the year, ending April 6th, two hundred and one pupils—one hundred and eight male and ninety-three female—with an average attendance of about one hundred and ten.

Scholarship.—The studies of the male department are graded to about the Sophomore year of College; while the female department has a graduating course, on the completion of which diplomas are given. The term examination, just completed, exhibited great proficiency in the several classes, and ability on the part of the preceptors. It is a cheering evidence of the practicality of our religion that,

as was stated by the Principal, the religious awakening in the School has been felt in the increased diligence and orderly behavior of the scholars.

Revival.—Towanda was graciously visited, about the first of the year 1866, with a wonderful outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which finally involved the whole county. In this the School participated, *and thirty-six of the scholars profess to have found Jesus.* Fully two-thirds of the scholars in attendance last term were professors of religion, or recent converts. This is the second revival which has visited the school within two years; that in 1864 began in the School, and was indeed confined to it, as no special religious awakening was manifest in the town.

Improvements.—During the past year we have built a kitchen wing, with a cellar under it, and have so gained in the main building much valuable space formerly occupied for culinary purposes. Two recitation rooms on the third floor have been divided into five dormitories—large, airy, and handsomely finished—a great improvement upon the "alcoves" of former days. The front "campus" has been neatly fenced, more trees set out, and the general appearance of the Institute and its surroundings materially improved. We still need $1000 to $1500 to complete the projected remodelling of the interior, which was not originally planned for dormitories, but can be economically altered without change of interior walls or of windows. *Who will help us?* The Presbyterian Church here is still heavily burdened, having paid over $4,000 during the past year—debts, repairs, salary, etc.,—and having to spend nearly as much more this year, so that we must appeal to outside aid. These alterations are absolutely necessary in order to the prosperity of the Institute, as they would nearly double the accommodations for boarders, many of whom now room in the town. We are still encouraged to hope that in another year the Institute will be placed in condition for increased usefulness and financial prosperity. Hitherto we have verified the proverb, "The destruction of the poor is their poverty," having lost scholars, and sunk part of our endowment, for the lack of a few hundreds of dollars, to be used in repairs, advertising, etc. Scholarships, entitling the holder to the education of one pupil at a time in any of the departments—Preparatory, English, Classical, or Normal—may be obtained by the payment of $300, or by securing this amount to the Trustees, and paying the interest annually.

William Harris,
Pastor First Presbyterian Church Towanda.

In *Indiana* also, God's Spirit has been remarkably present with one of our thriving academies, whose *excellent* report we give, asking the prayers of his people for more and greater spiritual blessings upon it, and that they would render it substantial and liberal aid pecuniarily, to maintain and endow it as it should be.

LOGANSPORT PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY.

This Institution was located in September, 1864, at Logansport, Indiana, in the geographical centre at once of the Logansport Presbytery, the Synod of Northern Indiana, and the northern half of the State. The city contains about 7000 inhabitants; and is at the intersection of the "Toledo, Wabash and Great Western," the "Cincinnati and Chicago," and the "Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroads." The city and country adjacent being very healthy and rapidly improving, is receiving a strong tide of emigration. In the spring of 1864, it was found on investigation that with a Presbyterian population of 600 churches, and from twelve to fifteen thousand Presbyterian children, this entire division of the State had *but one* Academy, and *one* Parochial School, under the supervision of our branch of the Church. It was found at the same time that the Romanists had in the same territory eight or ten schools of considerable pretension to our one, and that they were making gigantic efforts to gain the educational control of this fertile and beautiful valley. Other denominations had also from four to six schools to our one. It became a religious necessity that this school should be established. In three months from the initiation, there was secured in favor of it, a good and available subscription of $8,000. In four months, a property was purchased in the centre of the city worth $20,000, costing the Board of Trustees only $11,500. In seven

months the school was opened. The first term its pupils numbered one hundred and twenty-five. The second, one hundred and ninety. The third, with all the local free schools in operation, one hundred and sixty. It now appears that if the Institution could possess the pecuniary assistance necessary for enlargement and general accommodations, it could control in great measure the Protestant education of this vast section. It is especially in need of a "Hall" suitable for accommodating male students from abroad. The young ladies are provided with a most comfortable and Christian home in the Institute building, which is reserved for them alone.

The course of study is ample, and thoroughness is one of the first requirements. The Bible and Shorter Catechism are used daily in the religious exercises of the school. It has pleased God to add to the many other marks of his favor to this young enterprise, a precious outpouring of his Spirit upon the school, and the Church which fosters it specially. *About forty of the pupils have made a public profession of their faith in Christ: all the young men connected with the Institute being of that number.* Among the first of those exhibiting interest, out of the sixty who united with the Church, were some of the students of the Academy, and two of the most active members of its Board of Trustees. While yet our hands were busy laying its foundations, God set his seal upon it—and as our most earnest prayer has ever been, makes it his own.

J. C. Irwin,
President Board of Trustees.

In the new and beautiful State of *Minnesota*, whose breezes have breathed renewed health into many a broken, consumptive frame, two seminaries for young ladies have been commenced; each under circumstances of much promise. The earliest of these, at St. Paul, was commenced in the year 1858, by the Rev. J. G. Riheldaffer. It is now, by the energy of its Principal, possessed of good buildings, and "takes rank among the best female seminaries and boarding schools in the West." Its teachers are accomplished and thorough. The other seminary was opened in 1864 with seventeen pupils, under the superintendence of the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, with the aid of Mrs. M. M. Rice and Mrs. M. R. Andrews. It has been greatly prospered in the rapid increase of its numbers and influence, in the sympathy and aid rendered it by friends in the East, and in the conversion of its pupils by revivals of religion. As it has received aid from the Board during the last year, the following report has been sent to us:

ROCHESTER FEMALE SEMINARY.

As the time has returned for another annual report of the Rochester Female Institute, we rejoice to be able to write progress.

Heretofore the majority of our pupils have been those who desire to teach in the public schools, and who continued with us only during the winter term, in the spring leaving to secure schools for themselves, thus preventing a systematic and continuous course of study; but now our pupils are those whose age and circumstances promise a continued attendance for a succession of terms, thus giving the prospect of greater permanence and efficiency to the school.

From the want of ample accommodations we have been able to receive only a limited number of boarding pupils.

The number of young ladies in attendance during the year, 150.

The number of teachers employed at present, 4.

The school continues to gain favor with the citizens of the place, and its reputation is extending into the adjacent counties.

But better than all, the favor of God is with us, and that for which we have earnestly labored and prayed has come to pass. *Sixteen of our pupils trust that they have passed from spiritual death to life in Christ.*

Since the week of prayer in January, there has been a growing interest in religious things.

The boarding pupils have, without an exception, been under the influence of the Holy Spirit.

The interest still continues in the school, and has extended to some extent among the members of our congregation. The young ladies are sustaining two weekly prayer meetings among themselves.

Thanking the Board for their generous assistance, and earnestly praying that their aid may yield still richer returns to the cause of Christ, we remain your fellow laborers in the Lord's vineyard.

MRS. M. M. RICE,
MRS. M. R. ANDREWS, } *Principals.*

MAURY ACADEMY.

Maury Academy is in the town of Dandridge, and one of the central and most fertile and beautiful counties (Maury) of the State of *Tennessee*. We hail, with heartfelt gratitude to God, this as one of the earliest opportunities to endeavor to repair the sad ravages of war, and to exhibit to the churches of the South our Christian readiness to aid in repairing the wastes, and healing the wounds of the past few years.

The circumstances under which the grant to this Institution was made render it doubly valuable. Perhaps in the whole range of your operations you could not find a field so imperatively calling for help as the poor South. She has paid fearfully for her rashness. As in all other instances of a similar kind the good and the bad suffer together. War, ruthless war, is no respecter of persons. The very land seems to have suffered during the last four years. Farms are stripped of nearly all their improvements. Stock killed or driven away. Society torn asunder by sad alienations. The very Church broken and scattered. Years must elapse before prosperity, order, and the full enjoyment of our intellectual and moral privileges, can be restored. How important that the school and the church should be at work! A sanctified literature and a pure and a free gospel will make these valleys and hills to blossom and yield their fruits.

On the first of February I opened Maury Academy. Our number enrolled is thirty-six. We have classes ranging from the Latin down to three or four syllables in the spelling-book. The work is difficult. For the last four years there have been no schools. The very children have been fearfully demoralized by the war. Many of the fathers have fallen in the bloody strife. Others till lately have been exiles from home and family. In this condition of things parental and home education have been entirely neglected. From the tuition of the school in five months I shall not realize more than one hundred dollars. In consequence of your liberality I have invited the children of our poor families to enter the Academy. The progress of the school is commendable. Rest assured that I shall bring every appliance to bear upon the intellectual and spiritual improvement of the pupils. Next term, God willing, we expect a larger number to be in attendance. Even the wealthiest families are constrained to employ their sons in some department of labor. Often you hear the declaration, "When I make a crop, I shall send my children to school." Ah, dear sir, you have no idea of the desolation of this once prosperous land.

Our first quarter terminated April 16th. We had no vacation. The session will terminate on the last day of June. Our studies embrace Latin, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, and all the ordinary branches.

We greatly need text books, and the more simple apparatus of the school room. But the trustees are not able to repair the building, or to furnish the necessary furniture. Nothing but the naked walls escaped the desolating march of war. Still we shall do the best we can, hoping that in a few days a brighter sun will dawn upon us, and committing this and every other educational interest to the care of our Heavenly Father.

WILLIAM AIKIN.

Dandridge, Tennessee, May, 1866.

LINDENWOOD FEMALE COLLEGE.

Though there are many institutions under the care of the ministry, and supported by the patronage, of the Presbyterian Church, for the instruction of "the better half" of the human race; yet but two or three are at present formally connected with this Board. Of these, Lindenwood is one which has been cherished by the Board during some years past with special interest. The Romanists have made gigantic exertions to supply the State of *Missouri* with educational institutions of the first class. They possess fine sites, large and excellent buildings, and accomplished teachers, laboring under vows to God with great devotion of heart and strength. Several of the Protestant churches have also been energetically and successfully at work. Lindenwood is the only Seminary for young ladies under Presbyterian control in the State. We commend the accompanying report, *and its concluding requests*, to the *effectual* sympathies of Christians, especially those of the regions most interested.

This Institution is under the care of the Presbytery of St. Louis. The Presbytery appoints a Board of Directors, which is a corporate body existing under a charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Missouri.

Lindenwood derives its name from its beautiful grove of large Linden trees in the midst of which the College buildings stand. The ample grounds are the munificent donation of the late Major George C. Sibley and wife to the Presbytery of St. Louis for the purposes of a Female College.

It is located in the suburbs of the city of St. Charles, on the highest ridge of land between the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers; and is about an hour's ride from St. Louis, by the North Missouri Railroad, which also gives it direct communication with the upper portion of the State.

Through the energy, generosity, and untiring personal efforts of Judge S. S. Watson, of St. Charles, the College building, which is of brick, and three stories above the basement, 73 by 48 feet, was completed in 1857, and furnishes accommodations for about forty boarders.

The College was in successful operation when the national troubles from the civil war were thrust upon the country. During the war the exercises have been continued with such interruptions as could not be obviated.

With returning quiet, the friends of the enterprise cherish new hopes and ardent desires to accomplish what was originally designed in the organization of this School. They find themselves much embarrassed from causes entirely beyond their control, and they now are constrained to look abroad to the more peaceful and prospered sections of the Church for that pecuniary help which will place the College once more on an effective working basis.

This is the only school of its grade under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in the rich and rapidly developing State of Missouri. Romanism is awake to the importance of church schools in this region, and is straining every nerve to control the education of the rising generation. The appeal is earnestly made to a generous Church for assistance in putting this enterprise upon a firm foundation as a barrier to the tide of infidelity and irreligion that threatens our land.

Further information can be obtained from S. S. Watson, *St. Charles, Missouri.*

There are some beginnings of a very hopeful character in the way of academical institutions. One that we may note particularly, *as an example to other churches and presbyteries* of what an earnest pastor, and a large-hearted parishioner, can do within a brief period, is that at Onarga, *Illinois*. A correspondent of the *North-western Presbyterian* gives a sketch of this enterprise, which we adopt:

"In the spring of 1865, Mr. A. G. Wilson, a student in the Seminary of the North-west, was called to the pastorate of this church. Mr. Wilson has labored one year in this relation with great acceptance and profit to the people, and with increasing influence in the community. During the year, twenty-four members have been added to the church upon examination and certificate, and the congregation has doubled in attendance.

"True to ancient Presbyterian policy and practice, a policy and practice to which the Presbyterian Church has in its best periods and localities owed its most rapid growth, most matured strength, and greatest efficiency, the people at Onarga have sought to establish along-side of the church, the parish school and the Presbyterial Institute, in which those employed to give instruction are required not only to be religious teachers, but teachers of religion, thus recognizing the important truth, that the constant inculcation of the great doctrines and duties taught in the Bible, lie at the foundation of that moral training, which is an essential part of a safe and thorough education. By the liberality of one of the elders of our church at Onarga, Mr. William P. Pierson, a suitable and substantial school edifice has been erected, and furnished at a cost of about $3000, and tendered free of expense, to the use and control of the church session and the Presbytery, for the purposes of a parish school and Presbyterial Institute. Schools of this character have been conducted in it during the past year under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Wilson and his sister, Miss E. Wilson, assisted by Miss Hanna, of Bloomington, Illinois. The school has been well attended. Its instruction and government have given universal satisfaction. The enterprise in its incipiency, has thus far proven an entire success, and is worthy of the fostering care not only of the church and community at Onarga, but also of the Presbytery of Bloomington, within whose bounds it is located. Mr. Wilson, through the church and the school at Onarga, has before him one of the most important fields of ministerial labour in the State, and one, which, judging from his past efficiency and present devotion to his work, is full of hope and promise to our cause."

Besides those in the above reports we have heard of *revivals of religion in almost every academy or seminary under the care or influence of our Church.* The past winter has been one of great joy to hundreds of praying fathers and mothers, whose covenants with the Lord in baptism He has not forgotten. And faithful teachers and pastors have thus beheld youth, for whom they had labored and prayed, by God's grace enabled to lay the true foundation of all wisdom, "the fear of the Lord." Ten, twenty, thirty students, male or female, have been added to the communion of the church. At South Salem, Ohio, an academy under the care of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, in a region fragrant with the memories of the Fullertons and their noble compeers, ninety persons have been added to the church, more than thirty of whom were students of the institution. "Of about eighty students in attendance in the academy, more than sixty are now professors of religion, and others will still unite with the churches where their parents reside, or with other denominations." The regions desolated and sad with civil war now "put on beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." The Rev. Dr. Scott writes to us from Morgantown, West Virginia, that "Monongalia Academy" and "Woodburn Female Seminary," both located there, have shared in the gracious outpouring of God's Holy Spirit. On "the day of prayer for colleges and schools, we had a union prayer meeting of all the schools in the town at our Academy, the pastors of the town

assisting. It was a very interesting meeting, the Spirit of God being manifestly present. Afterwards protracted meetings were held in the various churches. Twenty-four were added to the Presbyterian church here, of whom fifteen were from the Academy and Seminary. A few from each school united with other churches. We have good reason to hope for further additions to our own Church."

3. COLLEGES.

NAMES.	LOCATION.
Carroll College,	Waukesha, Wis.
Centre College,	Danville, Ky.
City College,	San Francisco, Cal.
College of New Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.
Hanover College,	Hanover, Ind.
Lafayette College,	Easton, Pa.
Lincoln University,	Oxford, Pa.
Washington and Jefferson College,	Canonsburg, Pa.
Westminster College,	Fulton, Mo.
German Theological School of the Northwest,	Dubuque, Iowa.

To several of our Colleges this has been a memorable year. God has put it into the hearts of his people to pour out munificently upon some of them the pecuniary means required to endow professorships, purchase apparatus and libraries, and erect more capacious and suitable buildings; thus largely increasing their effectiveness, heightening their reputation as centres of literary and scientific knowledge and influence, and multiplying their power for good in the land. Upon some of them He has, moreover, shed the more precious influences of heavenly grace, to lead the choicest and noblest of their young men to lay themselves as living sacrifices at the feet of the Redeemer.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The present most prosperous condition of this venerable mother of Presbyterian institutions of learning is thus described by a friendly hand:

"The students number altogether two hundred and thirty-eight, of whom eighty-five are from New Jersey, forty-five from Pennsylvania, thirty-eight from Maryland, seventeen from Delaware, and the remainder are from fourteen other States—also one from India and one from the West Indies. The apparatus of the College has been greatly enlarged and improved by the purchase of Dr. Torrey's chemical instruments and materials, beside a well-selected mineralogical cabinet, and specimens of natural history, fossils, &c. These latter include over five thousand specimens of Alpine rocks, presented by Prof. Guyot; three hundred species of fossils collected in the State of New York, through the liberality of Mr. Caleb H. Shipman, formerly of this city; and nearly one thousand specimens, with numerous casts of large and rare reptiles, presented by ex Gov. Olden. The Libraries, altogether, include twenty-four thousand volumes. A fund of $10,000 having been given by General N. Norris Halstead, of Harrison Township, (opposite Newark,) for the pur-

pose of building an Astronomical Observatory, the Trustees have purchased a site for the building, at an expense of $4,500.

"Beside the endowment of a large number of scholarships by private individuals, (at a cost of $1,000 each, enabling the founder to select the student to enjoy it,) the Professorship of Geology and Physical Geography has been endowed by the donation of $30,000 from John I. Blair, of Warren county; a family, whose name is modestly withheld, has contributed $35,000 as a fund for the support of the President; and over $50,000 more have been added to the Sustentation Fund, by donations from other friends of the Institution. These amounts, with the Scholarships, raise the entire fund to more than $135,000, thus insuring the stability of the College; and further contributions, which are looked for on behalf of other departments, will greatly promote the usefulness of the Institution."

But that which will make the year at Princeton, which is now closing, one never to be forgotten in the history of many immortal spirits, is, that during its course they were first brought to see the glory of Christ as a Saviour, and the joy of believing in and serving him. The first remarkable manifestations of the presence of the Holy Spirit, it is stated, were in the prayer-meetings of the Sophomore Class; then in the Senior and Junior Classes. The work begun in the College extended to the town and vicinity. The pastor of the First church, with which a considerable number of the converts connected themselves, states that at the communion in April "forty-nine new members were added. Thirty-seven of these were admitted to the Lord's table for the first time, and eight to baptism and the Lord's table. The earliest indications of this work were noticed by the pastor in the autumn; it received further impulse and development at the beginning of the year; and the entire month of March has been a season of ingathering. Eighty new names have been added to the register of the church since the last report, one year ago, to the Presbytery. 'Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory, for thy mercy, and for thy truth's sake.' "

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

Since the last Annual Report of the Board, there has been no important change in the general condition of this Institution, reared by the labours, cemented by the prayers, and the noblest monument of the spirit and aims, of so many sainted men. But within the past month, the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, of Philadelphia, having been elected to the Presidency, has entered upon his work. The occasion of his inauguration was one of much gratification to the friends of the Institution. The fine abilities of the new President, his past experience in matters of education, and the cordiality with which he will be supported, are the presage of a new career of usefulness to Washington and Jefferson. We hope and pray earnestly that it will become potential for good over all that great and rich territory, stretching to the lakes on the North, to the valleys of the Alleghenies on the East, and still more remotely to the West and South; throughout which her control naturally extends, and scat-

tered over which her grateful sons are already found. *There is an imperative necessity now for an abundant endowment;* one worthy of the wealth Providence has lavished upon that region, worthy of the heavenly gifts He has imparted to its churches "from generation to generation," worthy of the work *a world waiting for gospel light* demands in the present "fulness of times."

In the town of Washington a *revival* of unusual power was granted from on high, since the commencement of the year; as one fruit of which some sixty souls were awakened, the larger part being from among the students of the College, and the young ladies of the excellent Seminary there under the care of Mrs. Hanna. At Canonsburgh there has been a less degree of interest, but several of the students have been brought to the knowledge of the Saviour.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Lafayette has, during the present year, gloriously emerged from her period of darkness and trial. Through the munificence of A. Pardee, Esq., this College has been handsomely endowed as to the Scientific Department. The report of the energetic president, Dr. Cattell, is so full and gratifying that we only add the expression of the most hearty gratification of the Board with this result; a feeling in which the Church of neighboring regions generally will join, in the hope that this Institution will be a powerful ally to the cause of truth in coming days.

Since the date of my last report the endowment of $100,000 for the College has been completed, and Mr. PARDEE, the same generous friend who gave us $20,000, added the munificent sum of $100,000 for a SCIENTIFIC COURSE. The Board of Trustees have thus been enabled not only to provide for the comfortable support of the present Faculty of the College, but also to add eminent Instructors in the various departments of Physical Science, and to organize a thorough Scientific Course parallel to the Classical. This plan has been adopted by many of the best Colleges in our country to meet the wants of that large and increasing number of students who wish to study the Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Modern Languages and Literature, History, Rhetoric, Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy, as thoroughly as they are studied in any of our colleges, and who would be glad to enjoy the cultivation and learned habits and associations of college life, but who will not study Greek and Latin.

The Trustees of the College are deeply impressed with the thought that our present collegiate system has grown up under the fostering care of the Church, and that the relations of our old college studies to manly culture and religious training, have been studied by generations of Christian educators. They have therefore taken care that the new course shall not be removed from the old land-marks, and that as far as possible the old approved methods of instruction shall be used in all the departments of study. It will be found that the new course includes all the studies of the old except the Ancient Languages, and it is believed that the method of teaching the English and other modern Languages, which has been for some years in use in the College, may be so adapted to the students of the new course as to give in a good degree the same kind of discipline that is usually derived from the study of Greek and Latin.

In addition to this general course of instruction, which is designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, optional studies are arranged for the Senior year and for a POST-GRADUATE COURSE, so that the students may, if they

choose, devote themselves to studies essentially practical and technical, viz., Engineering, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; Mining and Metallurgy; Architecture; and the application of Chemistry to Agriculture and the Arts. There will also be afforded an opportunity for special study of Trade and Commerce; of Modern Languages and Philology; and of the History and Institutions of our own country.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add that the Trustees of the College, (selected for their responsible positions by the venerable Synod of Philadelphia,) intend that the whole Scientific Course shall have the Christian character which they have endeavoured to impress upon the studies of the College, and that science shall be here so taught as to become "the handmaid of religion." In not a few of the special schools established for scientific and technical studies in this and other countries, the instructions of able men have indirectly, if not directly, undermined the foundations of faith, especially in the existence of a personal God, and in the inspiration of the Scriptures. All the departments of this course will, therefore, be in the hands of Christian scholars, who will not fail to improve, in their various instructions, the opportunity constantly recurring of directing the student from Nature to Nature's God. But in addition to this, and also to the systematic and thorough study of the word of God *in all the classes*, special lectures will be given upon the connection of Science with Revealed Religion, that the student may be thoroughly informed upon the issues that are made, and be prepared to meet the arguments from Physical Science, by which our common Christianity is usually assailed.

In making this provision for a more thorough and enlarged Scientific Course in the interest of Christian education, we have not overlooked the importance of the old Classical Course, or suffered it to become in the least impaired. It will be conducted as heretofore, (we hope even with increased efficiency,) as the regular introduction to the special professional study of Theology, Medicine, and Law, and also as a thoroughly tried means of securing the culture and elevation of mind, and of imparting the useful and liberal learning which becomes a Christian scholar.

A kind Providence has raised up for us other friends, to provide increased facilities for instruction in the College. Besides the Astronomical Observatory, (mentioned last year as the gift of a citizen of Easton,) the handsome and commodious Chemical Hall, erected by the munificence of Barton H. Jenks, Esq., is nearly completed, and is fitting up, with all the most approved modern appliances, for operation in inorganic, organic, and analytical Chemistry, and especially in Assaying and Metallurgy. By the liberality of John I. Blair, Esq., we have added to our grounds over ten acres of valuable land, and the citizens of Easton have raised over $20,000 for additional buildings.

For all of this we are grateful to God, who has thus turned the hearts of so many noble men towards us, and we humbly pray for his blessing, that Lafayette College may continue, with the many other excellent institutions of our Church, to send forth good influences, and may become, more than ever, an arm of the Church in the work of Christian education.

I am afraid of making this statement too long, or I would like to say something about the wants we still have—such as a chapel, library, dormitories, apparatus, &c., &c., but God who has been so good to us, and laid our foundations so broad and deep, will doubtless send, in his own time, the right men to supply these pressing needs.

Meanwhile, we respectfully but earnestly beg the prayers of God's people that all our young men may be taught of the Spirit, and go forth to their various spheres of duty fully prepared for every good word and work.

William C. Cattell, *President.*

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., April, 1866.

HANOVER COLLEGE.

Hanover College was founded forty years ago next January, by a devoted and honored father in the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Crowe; at first a grammar-school, six years later it was chartered as a College. It has been distinguished by having edu-

cated wholly, or in part, more than three thousand young men, by having enjoyed more than two-score revivals of religion, by the number of ministers at home and missionaries abroad from among its alumni, and by having been the mother of the New Albany Theological Seminary, which was afterwards removed to Chicago.

The following report from the Rev. Dr. James Wood shows that this Institution maintains its former spirit, though its operations have been interfered with considerably by the war.

Hanover College has been in operation as usual during the past year. The Faculty consists of a President and four Professors. The number of students is somewhat less than in several preceding years, owing chiefly to the diminution of candidates for the gospel ministry. We have generally had between thirty and forty of this class, but now less than twenty. This falling off in candidates, I regret to learn from your Circular, extends to the whole Church—a circumstance which ought to prompt the people of God to offer earnest prayer to "the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest."

Hanover College has been preëminently distinguished as a College for educating ministers. There are now twenty-two students of this College in three of our Theological Seminaries, viz.,—eleven at Princeton, four at Allegheny, and seven at Chicago, and several are studying privately, and supporting themselves by teaching. Two candidates for the ministry, who would be now in our Senior Class, are also absent from College the present year, engaged in teaching, for lack of means to pay their current expenses. They are expected to return next year. The high price of board has likewise kept away a number of other young men, as I learn by letters of inquiry on this subject. If our candidates were as numerous as usual, and others had not been prevented from coming by the causes here indicated, the number of students would have been fully equal to that of any year since my connection with the College.

The religious interest has been greater than ordinary during a part of the year. Professors of religion have been revived, a spirit of prayer has been awakened, and the inquiry has been made by a few of the unconverted, "What must we do to be saved?" Two of the students have been received into the communion of the Church by a public profession of faith; and I trust there are a few others whose minds are tender with regard to their sinful and perishing condition. One has recently expressed to me a solemn purpose to lead a new life, and the students' prayer-meetings are attended by several who are not members of the Church.

Our financial condition has not changed materially since my last annual report. Our indefatigable agent, the Rev. Levi Hughes, has, however, added to our current expense fund, and has made some addition to our permanent fund. On the whole, we have reason to thank God and take courage.

JAMES WOOD, *President.*

Hanover, April, 1866.

CARROLL COLLEGE.

This Institution has, through a long series of trials, been compelled to drop its place as a *college*. If the efforts of the brethren in the North-west prove successful, as there is every reason to believe they will, in founding a commanding college or university which will unite the aspirations of the several Synods of that important portion of our country, then the course proposed by the present intelligent principal of Carroll is the most judicious. It *may* be readily a classical academy "*of the first grade.*" And in that less ambitious but most useful position, we would bespeak for it the earnest co-operation of the Church in that region.

The school opened upon the 5th day of March, 1866, (a rather unfavorable season,) and now numbers thirty pupils, male and female. The ground here was already pretty well occupied by a very well conducted public school, an Episcopal school for boys, and a female seminary, as well as a Catholic school, &c.; so that the best friends of the Institution say we have done much better than they had expected.

I have at present no assistance in teaching and do not propose to employ any, except as may be required by increased numbers: probably not during the summer. I devote my whole time and energies to the work, and am doing doing all I can to make of it *a classical school of the first grade.* It is proposed by the friends of Carroll to organize the regular college classes as soon as possible.

The material is good. The fact of their being two departments with almost entirely different studies, under the charge of the same teacher, renders it rather difficult work at present; but I am willing to endure almost any amount of trouble if it may conduce to future good. None of them studied the classics, but I have one class well started now in the Latin Grammar. Also classes in Algebra, History, Chemistry, Philosophy, Botany, &c. I have also formed the members of the school into a Literary Society, for the purpose of cultivating their powers in composition, elocution and debate. Every five weeks we have a rigid examination of each individual scholar in all the matter passed over during that time, with grades, &c.

WALTER L. RANKIN.

Waukesha, Wisconsin, April, 1866.

CENTRE COLLEGE.

"Centre College, Kentucky," said the Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, in 1853, "is the oldest institution in the Presbyterian Church, on a denominational basis. Indeed, it is somewhat remarkable that the first Synodical College should have been established at Danville, and the first Presbyterial Academy at Bardstown, by the Presbyterians of Kentucky." During the terrible trials of the past few years, the country and the Church have had reason to be thankful for the influences that have proceeded from Centre College, and from its offspring, the Danville Theological Seminary. Its honored President, the Rev. Dr. Wm. L. Breckinridge, wrote in January, with reference to the last year: "The Institution has about held its ground as to the number of students, perhaps gained a little; but the persons change very much, and come and go constantly. Things are looking better now than for some time past, as to numbers. But the agitation of the public mind on political and ecclesiastical subjects must subside before we can do here as formerly." The hearty sympathies of the Church are with its ministers and institutions in Kentucky. And countless prayers have been lifted, and will be lifted up to God, that He would save it from disunion, strife, and destruction, and that He would remember His covenant with the fathers, so eminent for their faith and works of good, that are now in their rest; and bless the sons after them. Surely we have a pledge of this in the information recently received, that a powerful revival of religion has been granted to the churches at Danville. It is stated: "The people of God were greatly strengthened and revived. Great numbers of unconverted people were awakened—more than one hundred persons publicly manifested concern for their souls. About seventy have made profession of

faith in the Lord Jesus, sixty of whom have been united with the two Presbyterian churches in this place—others will unite soon. Of this number about a dozen are students of Centre College; eight or ten are heads of families. Of the pupils of Caldwell Institute, under Professor Hart, all who were not previously professors of religion, except four, were under religious impressions, and the most of them are indulging a hope in Christ, and will soon unite with the church here or at their homes."

HIGHLAND UNIVERSITY, KANSAS.

This Institution, which is yet in its inceptive state, occupies a peculiarly interesting position as a direct offspring of the Foreign Missionary work. The light planted upon the far distant prairies of Kansas by Presbyterian missionaries a generation ago, to guide the heathen wanderers to the knowledge of the truth, as those have gradually been driven away, has remained to shine for blessing and good to the advancing generations of our own race. We may be assured that the blessing of a faithful God will abide within its walls, and that its influences shall yet be felt over the still more remote wastes now so rapidly and wonderfully rising into power through the uncounted gifts of gold and copper and silver placed there, for his own wise purposes, by the Great Creator. The following report has been received for the last year. We commend the claims of its "great necessity" upon the consideration of those who would sow good seed where it will be likely to grow.

There have been in attendance during the year about one hundred students. There have been usually three teachers employed. One engaged in giving instruction in the classics. This department is as yet small. About fifteen have been studying Latin, four studying Greek. Another teacher has given instruction in Mathematical and English studies. A goodly number have been pursuing these branches, viz., Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Grammar, Rhetoric, &c. A third teacher is employed in the Primary Department. The school is in a very fair condition. All that we need to make it a University in reality, as well as in name, is an *Endowment.* We can make but little more progress unless we have the *beginning of an endowment fund*—say $25,000.

If we had had the means to pay two Professors a year ago, there would now be a Freshman Class. As you well know it would be folly to undertake regular College classes without a sufficient number of competent men to take them through a regular course of liberal education, and the competent men cannot be got without *some* salary. In short, *an Endowment is our first and last and great necessity.*

It gives me great pleasure to inform you of a *great and powerful work of grace* that was manifested in our midst a few weeks ago. *About forty*, the most of them in the school, were hopefully converted. May we not take this as an indication that God intends to make this Institution an instrument for good? While God is sending us a revival here, may He also lead our brethren in the East to contribute out of their abundance to this young Institution, and thus place it upon a permanent foundation.

WILLIAM BISHOP,
President of Board of Trustees.

From *City College*, San Francisco, we have no report. The Secretary of this Board, as one of those connected with the initial

steps of this movement, feels in its progress the warmest interest. One of the first ministers* sent by the Presbyterian Church to California, in February, 1849, was partially aided by the Board of Education, with the view of founding an institution of learning in connection with our Church on that coast. The Presbytery of California, and the Synod of the Pacific, never lost sight of that object until, under the able management of the Rev. Dr. Burrowes, this College was established. It has now an endowment fund and property worth considerably over a hundred thousand dollars, and two years ago had a hundred and sixty-six students. It has our most fervent hopes and prayers for its success in affording a thorough education to the youth of the Pacific Coast, and for its influence in kindling a gospel light that shall shine upon distant shores and islands around all that vast Sea.

MISSIONARY WORK OF THE BOARD.

There is one portion of the operations of this Board, in connection with General Education, so peculiarly interesting that its materials may be included together at the close of this department of the Report.

A vast field lies open before the Church in this country, which can be reached neither by the Board of Domestic, nor by that of Foreign Missions. Foreign populations, drawn by affinity of language and customs to the various regions, lie separate from us and our institutions, until that which was but a yielding sponge at first, becomes at length transformed into flint; and that, too, flint that may strike fire and spread conflagrations when we are least prepared for them. Germans, French, Portuguese, Norwegians, Swedes, Spaniards, have enlisted the attention of politicians. Laws have been translated into their several languages. Schools have been supported for them out of public funds. Some of the evangelical denominations are now directing efficient efforts towards planting churches among them. But comparatively little has been done for reaching the generation that is most hopeful, their youth. We regard it then as a special work of God's kind providence that has placed within our care several *schools* of this class, and one institution which, by His favour, has now ripened into a *theological seminary*. And, while calling the attention of the Church to these institutions for foreign populations, we should perhaps also include in this missionary work of the Board what it is called to do for Lincoln University, an institution which affords access to the higher branches of education to the colored race of our country, and will we hope be an important instrument in raising up colored preachers for America, and evangelists for the dark mountains of the continent whence they came.

* Rev. Albert Williams.

There are now under the care of the Board of Education six German schools; one in the city of New York; two in the city of Williamsburgh, Long Island; one in Newark, Ohio; one in Jackson county, Indiana; and one in Fostersburg, Illinois. A German theological seminary has been planted, in connection with our Church, in Dubuque, Iowa. And we have a French mission school at Robinsonville, Wisconsin.

These, we trust, are but the beginning of what the Church will do when brethren of the ministry, and presbyteries, become fully awake to the importance of these educational efforts. These foreign populations make up the mass of the inhabitants in some portions of our country. Even New England is stated to be now full one-half foreign in its people! Our position as a denomination will be largely decided by the measure of our active interest in the foreign races of the West and the North-west. Here is abundant fuel to kindle the flagging missionary spirit of our churches. This is a sphere of influence great beyond estimate upon the political and moral future of our country. Foreign-born civilians and military men are now holding some of the highest offices in the country outside of the President's Cabinet. Our theology is being moulded to a very important degree by the profound scholarship of the races to which we refer. The influence here of the people of the continent of Europe will be manifold increased by the extinction of the blighting power of slavery; the triumph of the principles of liberty, whose conflicts they have watched with the most animated interest; by the spreading open of new and vast territories for immigration and spheres for profitable employment; and by the convulsions impending in Europe which will hurl larger masses and deeper strata of population upon these now quiet and inviting shores than have ever before been beheld here. The forethought of the patriot, the concern of the friend of social and domestic order, the compassionate zeal of the Christian, all must regard with the deepest interest any measures that relate to the giving of the gospel to the foreign races from the European continent.

Yet, it will be asked, how are these to be reached? The Board cannot act organically and send out men to teach. It is not a Board of Missions, either in this or other countries. It can only be done through the all-pervading, sincere and zealous spirit of Christian fidelity in the ministers, the elders, and the members of the Church. This will seize particular opportunities, will enlist presbyterial and synodical influence, and will thus place them in a position where the Board can supply its funds, and appeal to the Church's sympathies and prayers and coöperation. All is at last resolved then into the *personal responsibility* of each commissioned servant of Jesus Christ, and each professed follower of Him who came to seek and to save the lost.

GERMAN MISSION SCHOOLS.

The vast German population of the United States, scattered from the factories and gardens of the Atlantic shore to the sheep-pastures of Texas and the vineyards of California, is one so influential in all the elements of national and ecclesiastical power, that we are not called upon to urge, by any remarks on the subject, the importance of endeavoring to reach it by all the missionary agencies within our control. What has been previously said in regard to the general subject of the importance of the missionary work of the Board bears primarily upon our duty to the German schools, which God has in his all-wise providence placed under our fostering care. And let us ask in their behalf the earnest prayers of all that are "waiting for the kingdom" of Christ. Should our labors but raise up one Martin Luther, or one August Francke, or one Friedrich Krummacher, for the benefit of their countrymen in America, they would be all far more than repaid.

The following reports will explain what these schools are aiming to do for their people.

GERMAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.

I believe that a great deal of good is done, by God's grace, by the instruction of the teacher to the scholars in our Parochial School. The instruction in both languages, German and English, is educating them both to become good citizens and also faithful members of the Chrch.

During the past year there were *one hundred and twenty scholars* daily on average.

Occasionally I visit our School, and see that progress is made. The singing of spiritual hymns is most beautiful—it is like a sacred concert. They all sing with their heart and soul.

They are educated for the Church. The larger class I catechise during the winter twice a week, and of them several have shown a desire to live for Christ, and having been examined lately before the session, have been admitted to communion. We are thus encouraged to proceed to lead this youth to Jesus, who is also the Saviour of the young.

Recommending this missionary work to your prayer,

Yours, JOHN NEANDER.

Williamsburgh, L. I., April 1866.

GERMAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, EAST WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.

The average number of scholars in our Parochial School is forty-five.

General schedule of study is reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, the grammar in both the English and German languages, and Natural Philosophy: with singing, catechising in the Shorter Catechism, and Bible history, in both the Old and New Testaments.

One pupil has gone through our list of studies, and is now attending an Academy, preparing for the ministry. We hope another will soon follow.

The pastor gives instruction in the Scriptures. Most of the pupils are very promising, some hoping they have experienced a change of heart. *Eleven* have confessed Christ in connection with the Church, and we look for others. Our field is very prosperous, and we feel much encouraged.

ERNST L. LANGE, *Secretary.*

GERMAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, MADISON STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

School Attendance.

April, 123; May, 135; June, 121; July, 117; August, vacation; September, 123; October, 130; November, 123; December, 117. 1866.—January, 115; February, 117; March, 118.

Standing of the School.

1*st Class.* 1, Biblical History, Old and New Testament. In regard to this study I am glad to testify that all the children of the 1st division are very fond of it, and never have I seen better school attendance than in these hours. Particularly the history of Jesus, which, as narrated in the German book, is a very interesting and favorite theme, both for scholars and teacher.

2, Catechism, Westminster Shorter.

3, Arithmetic. 4, Reading. 5, German language. 6, English language. Since I have been teacher of the school, which is four months, I am more particular in teaching English. One day English, the other German, is taught; and besides there are translations out of the English into the German language. 7, Geography combined with natural science.

2*d Class.* 1, Biblical History, Life of Jesus, and the Gospels. 2, Catechism, the Ten Commandments, the Confession of Faith, the Prayer of the Lord, the words of initiation of the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. 3, Reading. 4, Arithmetic. 5, German language.

3*d Class.* Elementary branches; with sundry small prayers learned by heart.

This is the report from the day-school, but I would like to say also a few words about the Sabbath-school.

This has gained much in numbers and interest. Before January, 1866, there was a regular attendance of 150 children; now the number has increased to 380. This is very encouraging for the Church, as well as for the School, because it shows that a good Christian feeling prevails in the congregation.

CHARLES KOCH,
Teacher of the Parochial School, and Superintendent of the Sabbath-School.

GERMAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, NEWARK, OHIO.

This School was opened in September, 1865, with twelve scholars, and soon increased to thirty-three.

The daily sessions of the School are opened with the reading of the Bible and prayer.

The Catechism is recited three times per week. The usual branches of a common school are pursued.

Circumstances induced me to change my field of labor, but I have a strong hope that my successor may continue this promising School with much benefit to the Church, and the families of his congregation.

PHILIP ROSER.

GERMAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AT FOSTERBURGH, ILLINOIS.

The Parochial School at St. John's church numbers *thirty-two* scholars.

They are all the children of industrious but not wealthy farmers, and must receive all the book knowledge they ever will get in the line of the ordinary studies of the Common or Parochial School.

Our school exercises are singing, reading the Bible, and prayer at the opening; then the usual school duties, reading, writing and arithmetic, with the excellent Catechisms of our Church. In this section the children are required to help their parents work at so early a period, that they have but little opportunities to study. If it were not for this Church School, many would enjoy no school advantages at all.

We hope that the good seed we are thus striving to sow, will in time bring forth, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold.

HENRY BLANKE.

GERMAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AT BROWNSTOWN, INDIANA.

My report is as follows: That our Parochial School has in the end accomplished much for the last twelve months. It has proved a good auxiliary to the Church in preparing the young to become members and active workers in their Master's cause; which aid strengthens me very much, and gives good reason for me to rejoice, especially in the progress of knowledge which they have attained. The Presbyterian Catechism of our Board of Publication is memorized from beginning to end by many of them. They read the Scriptures fluently in both English and German, and the larger ones take great delight in gathering lesser children into the School. Of these, *two, I hope in the Lord, will become candidates for the gospel ministry.* They have joined the church, and are very promising young men. Such manifestations of God's love in our midst cheers me very much, and also affords very great joy to the congregation.

The School never was in a better condition than it is at present. At one time during the war it caused me to grieve to see so very few in atttendance; but now that the war is over, the once happy smiles return again. We will number for the year about forty-five or fifty of an average attendance. Of these, *five joined the church;* still leaving a goodly number looking forward to a union with us.

In conclusion, I may say that the Presbytery has recommended the School again to the Board, satisfied that it is a useful nursery for the Church in bringing young people to the true *fold of Christ.*

Yours in the Lord, F. X. Kopf.

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF THE NORTH-WEST.

This truly interesting Institution sprang from the efforts of a devoted minister, a member of the Reformed Church in Holland, the Rev. A. Van Vliet, who, in 1852, went to Dubuque in Iowa, to preach to a German congregation there, and was deeply impressed with the necessity of raising up ministers, speaking their own tongue, to preach to the German immigrants of the West. And it is indeed calculated to awaken the most anxious sympathies of a Christian heart to witness their abandonment of religious and moral restraint, their Sabbath rioting, their contempt for the "priests" of whatever creed, and their association into infidel clubs under the control of scheming and corrupt leaders. But, by the grace of God, "a banner" is now "displayed, because of the truth." Around it we hope many faithful soldiers of the cross may rally and fight. Nor can the victory be doubtful, while we follow Jesus as the "Captain of our salvation." Therefore we exhort our German brethren to be of good courage, to "expect and attempt great things for the Lord." Pecuniary help is greatly needed to meet the exigencies of this rapidly expanding work; and we emphatically urge its wants upon the attention of those who have means *to lend to the Lord*, in faith that He will not forget his promises as to "an hundred-fold" recompense, in this time and in the world that is to come.

From a report by Professor Van Vliet we make the following extracts:

I can but say to the honor of God that we have been blessed far above what I expected. We commenced the year with seven students, now we have sixteen. Myself, the assistant teacher, and all the students, have enjoyed good health; so that we all were enabled to perform our duties without interruption. The young men pursue their studies with zeal and energy. The increase of students made

more expenses necessary, so that we are dependent on aid from abroad. If you could do, some way or other, something for us, we should feel very much obliged to you. We feel especially the need of a good Library. We pray that the Lord will bless your efforts in our behalf.

A. Van Vliet.

FRENCH MISSION SCHOOL, ROBINSONVILLE, WISCONSIN.

The French population of the United States has been an element of importance in its history scarcely sufficiently estimated. But for the gracious purposes of the Almighty, carried out by inadequate means, and in spite of the immense efforts of the French sovereigns, the whole of our territory west of the Allegheny mountains would have been to-day a separate and powerful French country. To the French we owe much of our present position. The French made the first discoveries of our great lakes and rivers. The French enabled us to succeed in our first struggle for national existence. The majority of the first Presidents of Congress were French. The French gave us many of our most valuable arts and manufactures. French Huguenots were the first Protestant missionaries in the New World. A French Huguenot planted the American Bible Society. The earliest, surest, and most successful Roman Catholic missions in the New World were French; and the missionary zeal of French priests, and the energy of the French Propaganda, is one of the chief objects of anxiety as to the future religious history of our nation.

There are now large districts of our country which are almost exclusively French, especially in the North-west and South-west. Mission schools might be established, under the care of churches and the superintendence of wise, pious and patient instructors of our denomination, in several of our cities; especially in New York, New Orleans, St. Louis, and San Francisco; and in a number of regions where those people are found. As yet we have but one such school.

The French Mission School at Robinsonville, Wisconsin, was originated under the pastoral labors of the Rev. Henry Morell, a missionary of our Domestic Board, in the course of his labors among the mixed population of French, Belgians and French Canadians, who occupy in large numbers the region around Green Bay and the shores of Lake Michigan. He found there a most interesting colony of Belgians who had emigrated to this land of religious freedom, bringing with them their French Bibles and hymn-books. They welcomed Mr. Morell among them with great joy, and they have doubled their numbers under his faithful labors. The school-house was built in 1862, and a superior teacher, Mr. Nicholas Claudel, was employed. The following annual report will show the spirit in which the school is carried on, and the ground for hopes of much future blessing from God upon it.

In relation to our Mission School, I feel much gratitude toward Divine Providence for all the encouragements it has given us during the past year, notwithstanding the many trials through which we have had to pass. Our merciful Saviour has upheld us, and has shown to us that our labors are not in vain. During this year, we have taught forty-nine pupils from six to fifteen years old. One has gone to a higher school at Green Bay; two have moved away; ten have been withdrawn by their parents, the most part from the impression that they were educated enough, being able to read and write tolerably well. However, some intend to send them again when their circumstances shall allow it; *eight have been withdrawn on account of the express order of the Romish priest*, who has positively refused the privilege of his Church to those who send their children to our School; one has died and was received into the Saviour's bosom in the heavenly mansions. This leaves us with twenty-seven pupils at the end of the year. But as the good weather is at hand, this number will rapidly increase.

The branches of education which have been taught during this year are: Spelling and reading both in French and in English; the French and English grammar; geography; arithmetic; French and English conversation; both doctrinal and experimental religion; knitting and sewing for the little girls.

Seventeen have learned the Shorter Catechism; ten have learned the infant Catechism; twenty-seven have learned to read tolerably well, who did not know any thing at the beginning of the year. The progress in the other branches has been also very encouraging.

In regard to religion, almost all the pupils have given satisfaction as to their interest in religious matters; but especially *eighteen of them appear to have pretty deep religious impressions.* Many have been sick during the summer, and some of them have exhibited quite a Christian resignation and submission to the holy will of the Lord, and have manifested their readiness to die, if so was the will of God, in order to be with the Saviour in heaven.

For instance, a little lad about seven years of age, was sick with the small-pox. From the beginning of his sickness he said that he was not sorry of being sick, for soon he was to be with the Saviour in heaven. He always wanted to hear the reading of the word of God, and requested his father to pray by him. I asked him one day whether he prayed himself, he said: "Yes, I pray all the time when I am able." He recovered from the small-pox, but when his parents were not suspecting any more danger about him, toward the evening one day, he requested his father to read for him the 3d. chapter of Daniel, and to pray for him to the Lord who had so wonderfully preserved his servants through the burning furnace. As soon as this was done, the child fell into a convulsive fit, and in about fifteen minutes he was in the Saviour's arms. The parents who had recently left the idolatry of Rome, have been admirably strengthened by the piety of this child. Being thus sure that their beloved son had been the object of the gracious love of God, and that he had changed a world of sin and sorrow for the glorious mansions in heaven, they were not only comforted, but also encouraged to forsake all for the Saviour, in whom their hearts now find all delights; they have felt the power of his precious blood.

A little girl of six years of age fell sick also with the same disease, at the time of her severest pains, one Sabbath day, her sister, a girl two years older, began to fix their dolls with the intention to recreate her a little in her affliction; but she said: "*No, no, I do not want that. You need not to offend God on my account.* To-day is the Lord's day. You know that Mrs. Morell told us, and read from the Bible, that the Lord gave us the Sabbath day to seek him, and that we ought not do anything on that day."

Another little fellow about ten years old is remarkably gifted for piety and learning. He attended our school just for one year. He began with the letters; now he reads well both in French and in English. He writes tolerably well, has begun to learn geography, and has made considerable progress in arithmetic. He knows the Shorter Catechism very well. He reads the Bible like a man. At home he reads it to his mother, who still is a Roman Catholic, and explains to her all that he knows about religion. He says: "I like to go to school to learn about Jesus, because when I shall be a man I want to preach his gospel." Not long since he asked Mrs. Morell, "How many books must I learn to be a minister? I desire to be one." She asked him why he desired to be a minister. He said: "Because I want

to bring others to love and to pray to the Saviour." She told him that he could not understand now all that he has to learn to be a minister, but that he needed the gift of the Holy Ghost that Jesus has promised to give to his servants; and if he would pray earnestly for it, the Lord would give it to him. I hope this is a good sign, if it pleases the Lord to spare him and to continue his blessings upon him, that he may be a blessing in his generation. May God in his mercy bless this work more and more, let every heart that loves the Saviour pray for it.

In the love of Christ I am truly yours, HENRY MORELL.

Robinsonville, Wisconsin, April, 1866.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

(*Formerly Ashmun Institute.*)

This pioneer Seminary for the instruction of young colored men is assuming a stable position. The plans for endowing it are in successful progress. As there are necessarily some of its inmates who are received previous to conversion, the information of a revival of religion there is gratifying. Our prayer is that this Institution may be a model for many more of the same character. We observe that the Legislature of North Carolina has granted a charter for one in that State—the *first* of the Colonies to declare her independence of the British yoke, and a State we should be glad to see continue the lead in the path of every generous enterprise, but especially in that of humane efforts to elevate and improve this long oppressed race.

This Institution is a College and Theological Seminary for colored men, and is located on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, forty-five miles from Philadelphia, and near the town of Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania. By it the Trustees design to bring the benefits of a thorough English, Scientific, and Classical training within the reach of every colored youth of competent abilities and good moral character, and to provide a complete theological education for those who have the gospel ministry in view.

As the Ashmun Institute, it has been in successful operation for nine years, and during the past year the number of applications for students of decidedly intellectual promise for admission to its classes, has been much greater than the funds of the Institution or the present capacity of the buildings can accommodate.

Over forty students have been in actual attendance, of whom *twenty-six* have entered this year. Seventeen were candidates for the ministry (in various churches) at the time of their entrance. The students have manifested great zeal in study, and their efforts have been attended with the most satisfactory results. No occasion for discipline has arisen, and good order and quiet have constantly prevailed. The Institution has been visited by *a refreshing work of grace* the past winter, and *fifteen students* have been hopefully converted: so that at this time almost every one is reckoned among the followers of Christ.

The Bible is a text-book through the entire course.

The various Protestant denominations are represented among its students. A class will be formed in September for the study of such parts of a theological course as may be taken with advantage by those who have not passed through a classical and scientific training, but who desire some preparation for immediate usefulness. The studies of this class will be Sacred Rhetoric, and the composition and delivery of Sermons, Biblical History and Pastoral Theology. The next session will commence on the 12th of September, 1866, with accommodations, it is hoped, *for one hundred and fifty students.*

The enterprise has assumed much greater importance and larger proportions than were originally contemplated, and therefore it has been felt desirable, for various reasons, that the management of the Institution should devolve upon a greater number. In order to meet this, and to give an unqualified catholicity to the enter-

prise, an amendment has been secured to the original charter, by which the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorizes the accumulation of *an endowment*—changes the name—gives power to confer literary degrees—and increased the trusteeship from *nine to twenty-one.*

For satisfactory reasons—chiefly in honor of the illustrious patriot, statesman and philanthropist, the loved and the lamented ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who, when living, delighted to serve the long oppressed and neglected people for whom this Institution has been provided, and who, in dying, sealed his devotion to an emancipated race—it was considered an appropriate expression of gratitude, that the enlarged plans and combined buildings of this educational scheme should bear the worthy name of him, who did so much to lift the crushing loads from the mind, and the heart, and the body, and the *manhood* of the African. Hence in view of the rapidly expanding work now before the Institution—because of its hard-earned experience—its complex demands, and its ample powers to make provision for the thorough education of students in every department of a classical, scientific, theological, and professional training—the Legislature of Pennsylvania has conferred upon it the title of THE LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

The election of the Trustees is, as formerly, in the hands of the Presbytery of Newcastle, which, at its recent meeting, cordially chose a Board, in which there are representatives from several of the Evangelical denominations. Efforts are being made to secure an endowment of *one hundred thousand dollars.* Agents are now presenting the claims of this Institution to the Christian public.

Twenty thousand dollars will endow a Professorship, giving the donors the right to name the chair. *Twenty-five hundred dollars* will endow a Scholarship, giving the donor the right to name the Scholarship, and to send a student to the University free of further charge.

It requires *one hundred and fifty dollars* per year, to sustain a student in the University.

One thousand dollars will endow a *tuition Scholarship*, giving the donor a right to name the Scholarship, and to send a student to the University, *free of tuition;* his boarding, &c,, will have to be provided for otherwise.

The attention of pastors of colored churches, and teachers of colored schools and academies, is called to the above statements, and their coöperation invited, to the end that they may secure for the youth of their congregations and schools, the advantages offered in Lincoln University.

Applications for admission should be addressed to either of the undersigned.

Rev. ISAAC N. RENDALL, *President.*
Rev. LORENZO WESTCOTT, *Professor.*
Oxford, Chester co., Pa.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this Report the Board of Education would stimulate the Church, and encourage it, by reminding it of *its historic character and obligations;* the covenant of fathers, whose bones yet are instinct with a power to wake the dead to life, with their children. The Presbyterian Church is the simple Church of the primitive Christians; a Church of humble faith, of works of love, of followers and imitators of Jesus of Nazareth, of an order of New Testament presbyters and elders and deacons founded upon an eldership of Israel, ancient as the patriarchal age. It is the Church of the Waldenses; seeking its authority through the generations of true believers, often few in number, souls that have eaten of the tree of life, rather than through that abominable succession, through the Middle Ages, of dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers, and murderers and idolators, and whatsoever maketh and believeth a lie, that

have never entered the gates into the city. It is the Church that was last to obscure its rays in Scotland and Ireland; and that burned again brightest and purest when the Reformation was kindled. It is a Church that sent the first missionaries to the New World, indoctrinated and inspired by the wondrous zeal of John Calvin in person. It is a Church not celebrating its centennary life, but its many progressive centuries. It is the Church which gave the blue field of the Covenanters to the stars of the flag of the American States; which has been the most patient friend of the oppressed, and is the most solid hope of future freedom. It is the Church which originated and communicated to Jonathan Edwards the monthly concert of "United Extraordinary Prayer for the Revival of Religion and the Advancement of Christ's Kingdom on Earth." It is the Church which suggested, from its missionary Synod in India, the "Week of Prayer" in January for the same end; which the Evangelical Alliance of all Christians has now made universal in all parts of the Church on earth. It is the Church which, in 1809, led the way in the formation of the Philadelphia Bible Society, the first of the kind in the New World; and the Church which gave the founder and first President, Elias Boudinot, to the American Bible Society. And yet these things are but a small part of what it is, and of what it has done. Yet it is not expedient, doubtless, for us to glory. It was not we, but Christ in us. It has been all of grace, sovereign grace. He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord. Our emulation is to provoke others to love and to good works. Our ambition is to preach the gospel in the regions beyond them.

With these traditions of the past, and this spirit now, what shall *the Presbyterian Church* do for the work of Education during this memorable year, and in this era of wondrous energy and advancement in the general movements of society? One Church (the Methodist Episcopal), fully rising to the level of the occasion, declares it will raise *five millions of dollars—chiefly to be expended in education.* One man in it has promised alone to found, and endow completely, a theological seminary, at an outlay of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, increasing it, if necessary, even to half a million. How do the ordinary contributions of Christians "lick the dust, and move out of their holes like worms of the earth" compared with this?

Would God that the period following the termination of this most stupendous war of the continent or of the age, might be *the greatest era in the history of the Church in America;* when, sanctified by the great afflictions through which we have been led, united and strengthened by sorrow, and mightily revived by universal and unprecedented outpourings of the Holy Ghost, she should rise to learn the *meaning of her Lord in these chastisements, and address herself in earnest to* WORK OF THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD! Would that worthy and enduring monuments of gratitude, *like the Schools*

at Leyden and at Basle, might rise in the North and in the South! Would that coming ages might point to us as *the first nation of the world* that truly fulfilled the prophecies of the word of God, and set up the standard of Christ to the people, and brought their sons in their arms and carried their daughters upon their shoulders, to bow down and serve Him as the Saviour and Redeemer, the Mighty King!

And what will *individual believers* do in aid of this cause so vital to the Church's life? We have witnessed munificent gifts of tens of thousands to Lafayette College, to Washington and Jefferson, and to others, by noble men. Are there not others ready to aid the schools, academies, seminaries, colleges, male and female, which a few hundreds or thousands from the abundance of numerous professing Christians around them, would establish upon the foundations of centuries, and erect into light-houses to guide many a storm-tost, precious bark into channels of blessing and salvation, and to a final anchorage within the yet to us cloudy vail of the haven where storms of earth and hell enter nevermore?

Are there not in some families living sons to be "baptized for the dead" of the war from which we have emerged—those giving blood for their country and its liberties; these to consecrate active powers to a kingdom which is not of this world, and its rewards on high? Are there not duties to the young around you, which gleam with a new sacredness in the present crisis, as we might call it, of the kingship of the Lord Jesus? Are you not called to pray for the advancement of the objects connected with the raising up of a far more numerous and zealous ministry to preach Christ to all the world, as you have never prayed before, since prayer at this time goes so straight to heaven, like smoke at the dawn of day? And let every one remember, that as the little grains of sand, which in the fire of the furnace are made transparent and effulgent glass, and become fit for the noblest uses, possessing even the wonderful power to bring down the stars from heaven and reveal to us the secrets of those distant worlds; so the duties of every day, and the trivial details of every employment, may be hallowed by the flame of piety; even afflictions will be transformed into blessings; and through the earthly acts of self-denial and charity, God our Saviour opens to us the enjoyments of heaven itself. How encouraging to keep in mind that we "serve the Lord Christ." How sure the recompense from the hands of Him who is no blinded divinity, such as the heathen imagined, that she could not see the persons of the parties in her presence, but Who is *omniscient;* Who weighs not the actions or their present results, but Who "weigheth the spirits," and will bestow a recompense of eternal riches and joy.

APPENDIX.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FOR 1865—6.

On Friday, May 18th, 1866, the Rev. Dr. Stanton, Moderator of the General Assembly, meeting at St. Louis, Mo., announced the following as the Standing Committee of that body on Education:

Ministers—Rev. Messrs. Joseph T. Smith, D.D., Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., William Bishop, and C. W. Findley.

Elders—Messrs. William Mason, Robert S. Clarke, and Ormond Beatty.

On Thursday, May 24th, this Committee reported a minute and resolutions, to be acted upon by the General Assembly.

This paper first presented a summary of the Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Board. It then suggested the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we see reasons for deep concern in the fact that the number of candidates under the care of the Board and of the Presbyteries, for the past year, and for several preceding years, has been so small, (not more than half of the number of some past periods,) yet we are filled with gratitude and hope for the future, in view of the recent wide-spread revivals of religion and the conversion of multitudes of young men.

2. *Resolved*, That in consideration of these revivals, Presbyteries are required to be specially careful in the examination of candidates, as to their character, motives and general suitableness for the work of the ministry.

3. *Resolved*, That the attention of the ministry and the churches is earnestly called to the great importance of the observance of the day of prayer for youth, schools, and colleges, on the last Thursday of February; and to the first Sabbath in March, as a period for solemnly addressing parents and children as to their duties, and for offering petitions to God for the outpouring of his Spirit upon these several objects: and the Assembly urges a substantial remembrance of the wants of the Board by taking up collections for its funds, in its departments of General and Ministerial Education.

4. *Resolved*, That in the present dispersed condition of Presbyteries in some portions of the land, aid may be granted by the Board to institutions and candidates requiring it, on satisfactory recommendations from ministers known to it; and that no extra aid be given to any young man unless the same is reported to the Presbytery, and to the Faculty of the institution in which the candidate is pursuing his studies.

5. *Resolved*, That the General Assembly desires the Board of Education to give all the encouragement and aid possible towards the permanent endowment of institutions of learning, centrally located, promising in results, and under ecclesiastical supervision.

6. *Resolved*, That the objects of this fundamental Board are commended to the prayers as well as the contributions of the Church, having as the final end in view, a general revival of religion, and the preaching of the gospel to all the world.

7. *Resolved*, That copies of the Report be sent to the sessions of churches, with a view to its facts and principles being brought more fully before parents, and those interested in the young.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. A. O. Patterson the Report of the Committee was received.

Remarks were made upon topics suggested by the Report of the Board, and the resolutions, by Rev. William Speer, Secretary of the Board, (in accordance with the invitation of the Assembly,) Hon. William M. Francis, Rev. J. C. Caldwell, Rev. Dr. J. T. Smith, Rev. S. T. Wilson, Henry Day, Esq., Rev. Messrs. Robert Herron, Andrew Shiland, J. A. Henry, William M. Ferguson, and Alexander Scott, H. S. Banks, Esq., Rev. Dr. Joel Stoneroad, and Rev. John Crozier; after which the Report of the Committee was adopted.

1866.							
May 6.	To Cash paid	Ministerial Education Fund,			$41,027 70		
	"	"	General	"	"	3,807 86	
	"	"	African	"	"	445 07	
							$45,280 63
	Balance on	Ministerial Education Fund,			20,902 36		
	"		General	"	"	2,826 07	
	"		African	"	"	594 28	
							24,322 71
							$69,603 34

1865.							
May 6.	Balance in	Ministerial Education Fund,			$18,313 53		
	"		General	"	"	3,498 56	
	"		African	"	"	1,039 35	
							$22,851 44
1866.							
May 6.	Rec'd for	Ministerial Education Fund,			43,616 53		
	"		General	"	"	3,135 37	
	"		African	"	"		
							46,751 90
							$69,603 34

The undersigned examined the accounts of William Main, Treasurer of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and found them correct, leaving in his hands a balance of twenty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-one cents.

WILFRED HALL, *Auditor.*

Philadelphia, May 6, 1866.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	Balances in 1865.	Receipts in 1866.	Total Income.	Payments.	Balance.
1. Ministerial Education Fund,	$18,313 53	$43,616 53	$61,930 06	$41,027 70	$20,902 36
2. General Education Fund,	3,498 56	3,135 37	6,633 93	3,807 86	2,826 07
3. African " "	1,039 35		1,039 35	445 07	594 28
	$22,851 44	$46,751 90	$69,603 34	$45,280 63	$24,322 71

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS.

Abstract of Payments on account of the Board of Education, from May 6, 1865, to May 6, 1866.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

Expenditures on account of Candidates, viz.		
In their Theological Course,	$22,501 25	
" Collegiate "	7,359 63	
" Academical "	3,855 73	
		$33,716 61
African Fund,		445 07
Missent,		300 00

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Expenditures on account of Schools,	$1,193 88	
" " Academies,	2,413 98	
" " Colleges,	200 00	
		3,807 86

OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Balance of Salary of late Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Wm. Chester, D.D.,	$167 00	
Corresponding Secretary's salary for four months,	833 33	
Assistant's salary,	1,500 00	
Treasurer and Book-keeper's salary,	1,500 00	
		4,000 33

AGENCIES.

Corresponding Secretary's removal expenses,	$500 00	
" " travelling "	33 83	
Assistant's " "	287 11	
		820 94

MISCELLANEOUS.

Part expense publishing Home and Foreign Record,	$676 60	
Printing and binding Annual Report,	570 75	
Postage, including that on Annual Report,	227 59	
Rent of Rooms,	250 00	
Interest,	90 00	
Printing Early History of the Board, circulars, blanks, &c.	180 25	
Stationery,	53 53	
Care of Rooms,	42 00	
Sundries,	71 95	
Expenses at Pittsburgh, discount, postages, &c.,	21 63	
Discount and Exchange,	5 52	
		2,189 82
		$45,280 63

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FIRST CLASS, ELECTED IN 1863—TERM OF SERVICE WILL EXPIRE IN 1867.

MINISTERS.	RESIDENCE.
M. W. Jacobus, D. D.	Allegheny, Pa.
William M. Paxton, D. D.	New York.
C. W. Shields, D. D.	Princeton, N. J.
J. C. Backus, D. D.	Baltimore, Md.
Villeroy D. Reed, D. D.	Camden, N. J.
Frank Chandler,	Freehold, N. J.
Edwin R. Bower,	Springfield, Ohio.
Isaac N. Rendall,	Oxford, Pa.

LAYMEN.	RESIDENCE.
John Newland,	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Nathaniel D. Ewing,	Uniontown, Pa.
F. G. Bailey,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Morris Patterson,	Philadelphia.
H. D. Gregory,	Philadelphia.
Jas. Schoonmaker,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
James F. Gayley, M. D.	Philadelphia.
Henry Day,	New York.

SECOND CLASS, ELECTED IN 1864—TERM OF SERVICE WILL EXPIRE IN 1868.

MINISTERS.	RESIDENCE.
Lyman H. Atwater, D. D.	Princeton, N. J.
P. D. Gurley, D. D.	Washington, D. C.
William L. Breckinridge, D. D.	Danville, Ky.
John McCluskey, D. D.	Hightstown, N. J.
Joseph McElroy, D. D.	New York.
D. X. Junkin, D. D.	Newcastle, Pa.
L. J. Halsey, D. D.	Chicago, Ill.
Thomas McCauley,	Philadelphia.

LAYMEN.	RESIDENCE.
John N. Brown,	Baltimore, Md.
J. D. Reinboth,	Philadelphia.
Henry W. Green,	Trenton, N. J.
Daniel Lord,	New York.
James S. Knowlson,	Troy, N. Y.
Henry Coe,	New York.
William B. Canfield,	Baltimore, Md.
E. B. Fuller,	Trenton, N. J.

THIRD CLASS, ELECTED IN 1865—TERM OF SERVICE WILL EXPIRE IN 1869.

MINISTERS.	RESIDENCE.
Charles Hodge, D. D.	Princeton, N. J.
Cyrus Dickson, D. D.	Baltimore, Md.
James M. Macdonald, D. D.	Princeton, N. J.
George Burrowes, D. D.	Easton, Pa.
F. De W. Ward, D. D.	Geneseo, N. Y.
L. Merrill Miller,	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Samuel J. Niccolls,	Saint Louis, Mo.
J. M. Stone,	Princeville, Ill.

LAYMEN.	RESIDENCE.
George Sharswood, LL.D.	Philadelphia.
John B. Skinner,	Buffalo, N. Y.
H. Lenox Hodge, M. D.	Philadelphia.
Thomas S. Ridgway,	Shawneetown, Ill.
James S. Andrews,	Philadelphia.
Samuel S. Watson,	Saint Charles, Mo.
Franklin F. Westcott,	Bridgeton, N. J.
Ezra M. Hunt, M. D.	Metuchin, N. J.

FOURTH CLASS ELECTED IN 1866—TERM OF SERVICE WILL EXPIRE IN 1870.

MINISTERS.	RESIDENCE.
Morris C. Sutphen,	New York.
George Hale, D. D.	Pennington, N. J.
Joseph H. Jones, D. D.	Philadelphia.
Loyal Young, D. D.	Butler, Pa.
William H. Green, D. D.	Princeton, N. J.
Daniel Stewart, D. D.	Johnstown, N. Y.
Jonathan Edwards, D. D.	Canonsburg, Pa.
A. A. E. Taylor,	Georgetown, D. C.

LAYMEN.	RESIDENCE.
James Lenox,	New York.
John F. Loy,	Pittsburgh.
M. Ryerson,	Newton, N. J.
Stephen Colwell,	Philadelphia.
William P. Van Rensselaer,	Rye, Conn.
Edwin B. Miller,	New York.
Wilfred Hall,	Philadelphia.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., *President.*
George Sharswood, LL.D., C. W. Shields, D.D., Cyrus Dickson, D.D., Stephen Colwell, H. D. Gregory, } *Vice-Presidents.*
William Speer, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Thomas McCauley, *Assistant to the Secretary.*
William Main, *Treasurer and Recording Secretary.*
Wilfred Hall, Morris Patterson, } *Auditors.*

The Board meets on the first Friday of every month at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

George Sharswood, LL.D., *Chairman,*
John McCluskey, D.D.,
George Hale, D.D.,
Villeroy D. Reed, D.D.,
James F. Gayley, M.D.,
William Speer, *ex-off.*
H. Lenox Hodge, M.D.,
James S. Andrews,
Henry D. Gregory,
Rev. Thomas McCauley,
Wilfred Hall,
William Main, *ex-off.*

TRUSTEES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First Class, elected in 1864—*Term of Service will Expire in* 1867.
Morris C. Sutphen, Henry D. Gregory, Morris Patterson.

Second Class, elected in 1865—*Term of Service will Expire in* 1868.
P. D. Gurley, D.D., C. W. Shields, D.D., James F. Gayley, M.D.

Third Class, elected in 1866—*Term of Service will Expire in* 1870.
George Sharswood, LL.D., William Speer, William Main.

Letters and communications for the BOARD OF EDUCATION, relating to candidates for the ministry, their appropriations, etc., or to schools, academies, and colleges, may be addressed to Rev. WILLIAM SPEER, Corresponding Secretary, or to Rev. THOMAS MCCAULEY, Assistant, No. 907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Remittances of Money may be sent to WILLIAM MAIN, Esq., *Treasurer*, 907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Payments may also be made to *William Rankin, Jr., Esq.*, Mission House, New York; Rev. *James Allison*, or *J. D. Williams, Esq.*, Pittsburgh; or *A. Davidson, Esq.*, Louisville, Kentucky.

Addresses or sermons on the subject of Education, *reports* of State superintendents, of committees, or of trustees of schools, academies, and colleges, *catalogues* of literary, scientific, or theological institutions, or any *documents* bearing upon this general subject, will be thankfully received at the Presbyterian Education Rooms, No. 907 Arch Street, Philadelphia. A suitable acknowledgment will be made, as far as possible, of all such favors.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U. S. A. 1865.

Ministerial Education.

The special attention of Presbyteries, Teachers, and Candidates, is called to these rules, which refer to the department of Ministerial Education; inasmuch as difficulties and delays, both in the reception and quarterly payments of students, as well as other inconveniences, sometimes occur through inattention to them.

I. ON THE RECEPTION OF CANDIDATES.

ART. 1. Every person looking forward to the ministry is required to present the testimonials of a Presbytery before he can be assisted by the Board.

ART. 2. If any young man wishes to avail himself of the aid of the Board, he should make known his desire to his pastor, or some member of the Presbytery to which he naturally belongs; who, if he approves of it, shall make application to the Presbytery for his examination.

ART. 3. The examination shall be on his personal and experimental piety, on his motives for seeking the holy office of the ministry, on his attachment to the standards of the Presbyterian Church, in relation to his general habits, his prudence, his studies, his talents, his gifts for public speaking, his disposition to do all in his power to maintain himself, and his willingness to observe the rules of the Board.

ART. 4. An Education Committee, appointed by the Presbytery, may examine and recommend applicants during the interval of the meetings of the Presbytery; and the appointment of such a Committee has been found by many Presbyteries highly expedient, not only to meet exigencies that may arise, but especially for the purpose of corresponding with, and watching over the education of students.

ART. 5. If the examination be sustained, a *detailed report shall be made to the Board* by the Stated Clerk, or the Chairman of the Education Committee of the Presbytery, of the name of the applicant, his age, residence, church-membership, stage of education, place of his studies, need of aid, to whom appropriations to be sent, and whatever else may seem proper.

☞ FORM OF THE REPORT OF A PRESBYTERY.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of held at on the day of 18 , the person whose name is given in the following report, having been examined in conformity with the plan submitted by the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, is hereby recommended to receive aid from its scholarships.

——— ———, *Stated Clerk.*

Name.	Age.	Residence.	With what church connected.	Stage of education.	Place of study.	Lowest amount required	To whom appropriations to be sent, and to what place.

[When the Report is made by the *Education Committee*, the above form may be altered to correspond.]

ART. 6. No person shall be received by the Board unless he has been a member in good and regular standing in some Presbyterian church at least six months; and

in addition to giving good evidence of his capacity for the acquisition of knowledge, he must have spent at least three months in the study of the Latin language.

ART. 7. Applicants will be received under the care of the Board at any of its regular monthly meetings, and, as a universal principle, the Board will refuse to receive no one who has been regularly recommended by a Presbytery in conformity to these rules.

ART. 8. When a student, who has been pursuing, under the care of the Board, his studies preparatory to the ministry, shall be ready to enter the theological seminary, he must submit to an examination by his Presbytery on all the points required by the Form of Government; and if such examination be sustained, he shall thenceforth, and not till then, be considered officially a candidate for the ministry.

Previously to entering upon theological studies, all young men who have the ministry in view shall be regarded simply as students on probation, under the general watch and patronage of the Presbyteries.

[The Board would respectfully say, that the recommendation of a young man is so solemn an event to himself, and involves so deeply the character of the Church and the success of the cause of Education, that it demands the most serious and deliberate consideration; and if the application be of doubtful expediency, it should be postponed till a full and satisfactory trial can be made.]

II. ON SCHOLARSHIPS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The Board act upon the principle that the Church is bound to make provision for the education of such of her sons as are called of God to the work of the ministry, and are in circumstances to require her aid; and also, that those who receive her aid shall, at stated intervals, prove themselves entitled to it. The Board desire to rest this relation between the Church and her sons on the ground of mutual obligation and responsibility.

ART. 1. The appropriations of the Board are made under the form of *scholarships*, with the purpose of bearing witness, on behalf of the Church, to the importance of high literary attainments in all who have the ministry in view, and to the necessity of possessing these attainments as a condition of securing and retaining the scholarships.

The scholarships are intended to express, on behalf of the candidates, the equivalent returned to the Church in the form of adequate literary and theological preparation for the sacred office.

ART. 2. No student shall receive the avails of a scholarship until the testimonials of his Presbytery are received by the Board; and new testimonials will always be required at the commencement of the theological course.

ART. 3. *Every person on a scholarship shall forward, or cause to be forwarded, quarterly, a report from his teacher, showing his standing for piety, talents, diligence, scholarship, prudence, economy, health, and general influence, and no remittance shall be made to any until such report is received.*

ART. 4. Appropriations shall be made quarterly, on the first Friday of February, May, August, and November.* When any one is recommended by a Presbytery at a period intervening between the quarter-days, his first appropriation shall be a proportional part of the quarterly allowance.

ART. 5. The maximum of scholarships shall not, in ordinary circumstances, exceed one hundred and fifty dollars to theological students, one hundred and twenty dollars to collegiate students, and one hundred dollars to academical students.

ART. 6. No payment shall be made in advance.

ART. 7. Tuition and boarding shall always be first paid out of the appropriations, and the Board will, in no case, be responsible for debts of students.

ART. 8. As the scholarships of the Board necessarily fall short of the entire wants of the students, so the friends of each, and the student himself, will be expected to make all proper exertions in assisting to defray the expenses of his education.

III. GENERAL RULES AND DIRECTIONS.

ART. 1. Every student shall be considered as under the pastoral care of the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, and of the Associate Secretary and General Agent.

---

* ☞ The quarterly reports should be sent so as to reach the Rooms before those days.

ART. 2. Every student is required to procure a thorough course of study, preparatory to the study of theology; and when prepared, to pursue a three years' course of theological studies.

ART. 3. If, at any time, there be discovered in any student such defect in capacity, diligence, prudence, and especially in piety, as would render his introduction into the ministry a doubtful measure, it shall be considered the sacred duty of the Board to withdraw their appropriations. Students shall also cease to receive the assistance of the Board when their health shall become so bad as to unfit them for study, and for the work of the ministry; when they are manifestly improvident, and contract debts without reasonable prospects of payment; when they marry; when they receive the assistance of any other Educational Board or Society; when they fail to make regular returns, or cease, by a change of circumstances, to need aid.

ART. 4. If any student fail to enter on or continue in the work of the ministry, unless he can make it appear that he is providentially prevented, or cease to adhere to the standards of the Presbyterian Church, or change his place of study, contrary to the directions of the Executive Committee, or continue to prosecute his studies at an institution not approved by them, or withdraw his connection from the Church of which this Board is the organ, without furnishing a reason which shall be satisfactory to the Executive Committee, he shall refund, with interest, all the money he may have received of this Board.

ART. 5. When any student shall find it necessary to relinquish study for a time, to teach, or otherwise increase the means of support, he shall first obtain the consent of the Executive Committee; and if he shall not be absent from study more than three months, his appropriations will be continued; but if longer, they will be discontinued, or continued in part, according to circumstances.

ART. 6. The periodicals of the Board shall be sent, gratis, to all students who desire to receive them.

ART. 7. When the official relation between the student and the Board ceases, or is about to cease, he is expected to notify the Board in due time, stating the reason.

ART. 8. When a student has ceased, for a period longer than a year, to receive aid from the Board, he shall be required to present new testimonials from his Presbytery, or its Education Committee, before his name can be restored on the roll.

ART. 9. The reception of an appropriation by a student shall be considered as expressing a promise to comply with all the rules and requisitions of the Board.

ART. 10. As all intellectual acquisitions are of comparatively little value without the cultivation of piety, it is affectionately recommended to every candidate to pay special attention to the practical duties of religion, such as reading the Scriptures, secret prayer and meditation, attendance on religious meetings upon the Sabbath and during the week, endeavors to promote the salvation of others, and the exhibition, at all times, of a pious and consistent example.

ART. 11. No appropriation can be made to a candidate for a second or subsequent year, without a report and renewed application from the Presbytery under whose care the candidate is placed: *the renewed application to be based upon a re-examination of the candidate.*

ART. 12. Every person on a scholarship shall forward, or cause to be forwarded, annually, a report from his teacher, or teachers, to the *Presbytery* under whose care he is, showing his standing for piety, talents, intelligence, scholarship, prudence, economy, health, and general influence.

IV. OF AUXILIARIES.

ART. 1. Every Presbytery is considered an auxiliary to the Board, so far as that relation is implied by the transmission of an annual report of their Education operations to the Board, as the organ of the General Assembly. [This is according to a standing order of the Assembly, of long continuance, and is made with the view of embodying in the Annual Report to the Assembly all that is done by the Church on the subject of Education.]

ART. 2. Those Presbyteries which co-operate directly with the Board by the adoption of these regulations and in the collection of funds for the general treasury, shall be entitled to claim aid for all the candidates regularly received under their care, however much the *appropriations* necessary may exceed the *contributions* of said Presbytery.

General Christian Education.

Under the following rules and regulations, the aid extended by the Board to institutions of learning shall, in all ordinary cases, be applied to assist in making up the deficiency in the salaries of the *instructors*.

I. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.—1. Every school applying for aid to the Board of Education, must be under the care of the session of a Presbyterian church, and be subject to the general supervision of the Presbytery.

2. In addition to the usual branches of elementary education, the Bible must be used as a text-book for daily instruction in religion, and the Shorter Catechism must be taught at least twice a week.

3. The teacher must be a member in good and regular standing, of the Presbyterian Church.

4. The school must be opened with prayer, and reading of the Bible; and singing, as far as practicable, must be taught in the school, and united with the other devotional exercises.

ON APPLICATION FOR AID.—1. All applications must be approved by the Presbytery or its Education Committee.

2. Such applications must state to the Board of Education what amount has been raised, or is expected to be raised, for the purposes of the school, and what amount is needed from the Board. Also the number of scholars in the school.

3. The application must be renewed, through the Presbytery, annually, if aid is needed.

APPROPRIATIONS.—1. The maximum of appropriations from the Board shall not, in ordinary cases, exceed $75 per annum, and it is expected that in many cases a less amount will be sufficient.

2. An annual deduction will be made on the amount of the appropriation according to the prosperity of the school.

3. Appropriations shall be paid semi-annually, on the reception of a report from the session of the church, giving the statistics, and stating the financial and general condition of the school.

II. ACADEMIES.

The above rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, to academies under the care of Presbyteries. The amount of appropriations to academies shall be determined by the Executive Committee, according to the circumstances of each case.

III. COLLEGES.

1. Every college applying for aid to the Board of Education, must have an ecclesiastical connection with the Presbyterian Church; and the Bible and the standards of the Presbyterian Church must be used as books for instruction in the truths and duties of religion.

2. Appropriations shall be paid semi-annually, on the reception of a report from the Trustees, giving the statistics, and stating the financial and general condition of the college. The amount of appropriations shall be determined by the Executive Committee, according to the circumstances of each case.

The General Assembly of 1865, adopted the following:

3. *Resolved*, That the Board be charged by the Assembly with the duty of looking carefully over the claims of the educational institutions which may apply (to the Church at large) for aid or endowments, and in view of their location and prospective success and usefulness, to recommend to Christian liberality only those which, in the deliberate judgment of the Board, give encouraging promise of speedy and permanent usefulness.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT.

When the aid of the Board is desired for *students* in schools, academies, or colleges, *not having the ministry definitely in view*, it shall only be granted on HIGH TESTIMONIALS from two ministers and an elder of the Presbytery—1st, of previous religious training; 2d, of moral character; 3d, of intellectual capacity; 4th, of diligence and desire of knowledge. The rules of the Board relating to persons who have the ministry in view, shall apply to these cases, so far as the difference of circumstances will admit. The amount of aid usually granted in this department is $50 per annum.

LEGACIES.

Legacies have been of the most important use in carrying on the educational operations of the Presbyterian Church. The total amount received from this source for the last thirty-four years has been $118,583 55. Without this aid there would have been a deficiency in the income of several years.

If any persons wish to leave legacies, either to assist CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY, OR FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, they are requested to insert the *correct corporate name* of the Board.

FORM OF A DEVISE OR REQUEST.

All that the Board deem it important to furnish is their CORPORATE NAME, viz., "*The Trustees of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.*

The State laws differ so much, that no one form will answer in all the States.

The following form may be used in Pennsylvania, and in some of the other States:

"I give and devise to the *Trustees of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America*, the sum of ——— dollars, to and for the uses of the said Board of Education, and under its direction, to be applied to assist Candidates for the Ministry, or (as the testator may prefer,) in the support of Educational Institutions, either by a permanent fund or otherwise."

(When real estate or other property is given, let it be particularly described.)

LEGACIES IN 1865—66.

Estate of	Rev. Henry V. Rankin, Ningpo, China,	$50 00
"	James K. Caldwell, Mercer, Pa.,	20 00
"	Rev. A. Boyd, Tarentum, Pa.,	50 00
"	Miss Mary C. Moore, Clarksville, Pa.,	50 00
"	Mary Brown, West Nottingham, Pa.,	45 84
"	William Welles, Columbia, Bradford, Pa.,	190 00
"	Daniel Lyle, Washington, Pa.,	477 60
"	Mary Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	836 49
"	Wm. Fulkerson, Lewis township, Northumberland County, Pa.,	267 00
"	Thomas Dickey, Lebanon, Ohio,	715 28
"	Rev. A. R. Hamilton, Dresden, Ohio,	49 75
"	Frank Beer, Ashland, Ohio,	10 00
"	Rev. J. Steel, Bloomingville, Ohio,	349 10
"	Mrs. Jane Hall, Lebanon, Ohio,	100 00
"	James Cox, Baltimore, Md., balance of Legacy,	2 10
"	Mary Russell, White Clay Creek, Del.,	1819 00
"	B. J. Blythe, Indianapolis, Ind.,	550 00
"	Nath'l Wright, Albany, N. Y.,	300 00
"	Linus H. Mooney, Newark, N. J.,	475 00
		$6357 16

FORM OF A QUARTERLY REPORT

FOR TEACHERS OF SCHOOLS, PRINCIPALS OF ACADEMIES, AND FACULTIES OF COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

It is necessary, in the *first* place, that a candidate be *examined and recommended by his Presbytery, or its Educational Committee.* And it is required by the Assembly that this Presbyterial examination be renewed *annually*, and also the recommendation to the Board; (where the individual cannot be present, this examination may be accomplished by correspondence.)

The following *Quarterly Report* is designed to be furnished *by the professors or teachers of the institutions* at which candidates are engaged in study. They must be received in order, dated and signed, before pecuniary remittances can be sent. Appropriations are made regularly for the quarters ending on the first Fridays of February, May, August, and November. When any one is recommended by a Presbytery, at a period intervening between the quarter-days, his first appropriation shall be a proportional part of the quarterly allowance. The Quarterly Report should be *sent by mail* early enough to reach this office *before these quarter days.*

In using this form, 5 may be considered *medium;* and the different grades above and below mediocrity may be marked from that point by the several intervening numbers up to 10, and down to 1;—the former (10) indicating the highest grade, and the latter (1) the lowest. Persons making Reports are respectfully desired to take pains in marking the grades, as questions of importance often turn upon them. If a system for marking grades in scholarship is adopted in the Institution, let it be added to this form, or placed under the head of Scholarship. If preferred, the grades may be designated by the words *high*, *medium*, and *low.*

NAMES.	Piety, what grade.	Talents, with grade.	Diligence, what grade.	Scholarship, what grade.	Eloquence, what grade.	Economy, what grade.	Prudence, what grade.	Zeal, general influence, and enterprise, what grade.	Health.	Whether they can be consistently recommended for continued patronage.	Reduction of appropriations or otherwise.

[*This Report should not be seen by the Candidate.*]

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

FROM MAY 6, 1865, TO MAY 6, 1866.

I. Fund for Candidates.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Pby of Albany.

Albany 1st	$285 39
do 2d	158 83
do State street	56 76
Amsterdam	3 82
Ballston Spa	12 12
Carlisle	5 00
Charlton	7 00
Esperance	3 00
Hamilton Union	8 20
Johnstown	25 50
Kingsboro'	37 75
Little Falls	30 00
Mariaville	6 00
Northhampton & Northville	3 28
Tribes Hill	5 69
West Galway	8 00
	656 34

Pby of Londonderry.

Antrim	12 00
Boston 1st	36 00
Newburyport 1st	54 48
do 2d	38 00
	140 48

Pby of Mohawk.

Oneida	51 00
Oneida Valley	6 00
Oswego 1st	82 52
Westminster	23 00
	162 52

Pby of Troy.

Cambridge	16 27
Malta	3 85
Stillwater	14 25
Troy 2d	32 91
do 2d Street	151 08
do Park	35 35
Waterford	41 75
	295 46

SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY.

Pby of Allegheny.

Amity	15 00
Brady's Bend	14 00
Butler	39 00
Centre	21 00
Concord	23 50
Ebenezer	10 02
Freeport	35 15
Harrisville	15 00
Mount Nebo	9 61
Middlesex	20 00
Muddy Creeek	14 56
North Butler	4 00
New Salem	$7 00
Plain Grove	31 50
Pleasant Valley	7 60
Scrubgrass	25 00
Slatelick	21 88
Union	11 00
Zellienople	5 00
	329 82

Pby of Allegheny City.

Allegheny City 1st	109 95
do Central	40 00
Beaver	19 20
Bridgewater	41 25
Concord	1 50
Cross Roads	10 00
Emsworth	2 00
Fairmont	12 26
Freedom	14 45
German	5 00
Highlands	10 17
Manchester	19 20
Sewickley	57 01
Sharpsburg	28 97
	370 96

Pby of Beaver.

Beaver Falls	41 50
Clarksville	7 00
Little Beaver	5 85
Neshanock	9 50
North Sewickley	5 00
Pulasky	6 25
Unity	5 00
Westfield	10 60
West Middlesex	5 00
	95 70

Pby of Erie.

Fairfield	13 31
Franklin	20 00
Greenfield	5 00
Greenville West	8 00
Sturgeonville	7 00
Waterloo	6 00
Westminster	5 75
	65 06

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

Pby of Baltimore.

Annapolis	20 00
Baltimore 1st	1150 00
do 2d	46 13
do Central	45 00
do Westminster	150 00
Churchville	11 00
Ellicott's Mills	20 00
Frederick	25 00
Govane Chapel	23 00
Taneytown	10 00
	1500 13

Pby of Carlisle.

Barton	$1 50
Burnt Cabins	8 00
Carlisle 2d	95 68
Centre	15 00
Chambersburg	72 93
Fayetteville	16 66
Frostburg	5 50
Greencastle	42 50
Hagerstown	21 35
Hancock	4 15
Harrisburg	121 06
Landisburg	8 25
Lower Path Valley	20 00
Mechanicsburg	15 50
Shippensburg	37 50
St. Thomas & Rocky Spring	13 00
Upper	12 00
Upper Path Valley	29 00
	539 58

Pby of Lewes.

Blackwater	3 00
Cool Spring	3 00
Dover	30 00
Pitt's Creek	3 00
	39 00

Pby of Potomac.

Alexandria 1st	7 00
Georgetown, Bridge St	126 90
Washington, 7th Street	18 00
Capitol Hill	25 75
Personal	10 00
	187 65

SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

Pby of Buffalo City.

Buffalo, Calvary	50 71

Pby of Genesee River.

Bath	42 00
Caledonia	28 46
Central	18 37
Moscow	10 00
Sparta 1st	8 00
do 2d	5 30
Tuscarora	11 00
Warsaw	18 00
Wyoming	14 12
	155 25

Pby of Ogdensburg.

Hammond	7 75
Rossie	4 65
	12 40

Pby of Rochester City.

Phelps	$8 01
Rochester 3d	44 30
Wheatland	5 00
	57 31

SYNOD OF CHICAGO.

Pby of Bureau.

Edwards	2 00
Genesee	6 30
Galena	4 00
Pleasant Ridge	1 00
Malden	2 00
Sheffield	2 00
Personal	10 00
	27 30

Pby of Chicago.

Centre	25 20
Chicago, North	200 41
Fullerton av	40 00
Marengo	12 00
Mendota	26 90
Willow Creek	26 19
	330 70

Pby of Rock River.

Albany	5 00
Middle Creek	16 00
Sterling	20 43
Zion	2 00
	43 43

Pby of Schuyler.

Doddsville	10 00
Ebenezer	15 00
Hopewell	7 00
Macomb	20 00
	52 00

Pby of Warren.

Lenox	3 00
Monmouth	19 05
North Henderson	12 20
Keithsburg	2 00
Prairie	6 00
Warren	4 00
Personal	10 00
	56 25

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

Pby of Concinnati.

Cincinnati 1st	21 00
do 5th	59 37
do 7th	112 00
do Central	125 00
Cumminsville	7 35
Glendale 1st	47 70
Hopewell	11 38
Lebanon	37 94
Loveland	4 04
Pleasant Ridge	8 44
Somerset	4 50
Springfield 2d	71 03
Walnut Hills 1st	22 85
	532 60

Pby of Chillicothe.

Chillicothe 1st	39 65
Concord	10 00
Eckmansville	8 00
Greenfield	12 35
Hillborough	42 75
Marshall	3 00
Red Oak	5 00
Union	10 50
	131 25

Pby of Miami.

Clifton	$66 60
Dayton 1st	115 15
Xenia	22 40
	204 15

Pby of Oxford.

College	14 00
Hamilton	43 08
Oxford 1st	11 16
	68 24

Pby of Sidney.

Bellefontaine	26 00
Piqua	23 65
Urbana	13 16
West Liberty	18 00
	80 81

SYNOD OF INDIANA.

Pby of Indianapolis.

Bethany	3 00
Bloomington	5 00
Hopewell	14 45
Indianapolis 3d	158 00
Knightstown	19 45
Lafayette	21 00
	220 90

Pby of Madison.

Bethel	8 00
Hanover	25 45
Lexington	5 00
Madison 1st	52 00
	90 45

Pby of New Albany.

Corydon	7 00
Jackson (German)	6 50
Sharon	3 00
Bedford	5 75
	22 25

Pby of Vincennes.

Bruceville	3 50
Charleston	10 00
Petersburgh	5 00
Princeton	5 00
Upper Indiana	11 50
Vincennes 1st	11 00
do 2d	26 55
Washington	8 60
	81 15

Pby of White Water.

Cambridge City	8 00
Connersville	9 00
Laurenceburg	10 00
Mount Carmel	2 00
Richmond	7 00
	36 00

SYNOD OF NORTH'N INDIANA

Pby of Crawfordsville.

Bethany	6 00
Lebanon	10 00
Newhope	4 00
Thornton	8 10
Warren	5 00
Waveland	33 00
	66 10

Pby of Fort Wayne.

Decatur	$5 00
Fort Wayne	48 24
Hopewell	3 50
Kendallville	20 00
Lagrange	5 00
Swan	5 00
	86 74

Pby of Lake.

Valparaiso	14 00

Pby of Logansport.

Centre	7 00
Delphi	10 00
Indian Creek	3 00
Rock Creek	2 50
Sugar Creek	3 80
Wea	11 00
	37 30

Pby of Muncie.

Muncie	7 70

SYNOD OF IOWA.

Pby of Cedar.

Blue Grass	2 00
Cedar Rapids	33 50
Cedar Valley	1 00
Davenport	30 00
Fairview	1 80
Fulton	2 00
Iowa City	10 00
La Claire	3 00
Linn Grove	7 00
Mechanicsville	13 00
Mount Vernon	4 00
Muscatine (German)	10 00
Princeton	8 00
Red Oak	8 75
Walcott	2 00
Wilton	5 00
	141 05

Pby of Dubuque.

Bellevue	7 00
Dubuque 1st	38 70
do German	15 00
Epworth	4 00
Frankville	13 00
Lime Springs	2 50
McGregor, German	5 00
Peosta	4 20
Prairie	3 00
Scotch Grove	11 00
Sherrill's Mount	6 30
	109 70

Pby of Toledo.

Newton	33 00
Salem	11 00
Toledo	6 00
Vinton	4 00
	54 00

SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.

Pby of Des Moines.

Albia	6 00
Charliton	5 00
Des Moines	26 00
	37 00

Pby of Fairfield.

Bethel	$2 50
Bloomfield	1 35
Eddyville	2 45
Fairfield	4 00
Kirkville	2 30
Libertyville	2 00
Martinsville	3 60
Sigourney	5 00
Troy	4 60
	27 80

Pby of Iowa.

Round Grove	4 25
Unity	7 05
Westminster	62 90
	74 20

Pby of Missouri River.

Brownsville	16 00
Council Bluffs	23 15
Muddy Creek	3 00
Nemaha River	2 00
Weeping Water	2 00
	46 15

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

Pby of Bloomington.

Atlanta	3 55
Chatsworth	6 15
Champaign	18 00
Clinton	11 10
Crow Meadow	5 00
Deer Creek	5 33
Farm Ridge	7 00
Galloway	5 00
Onarga	6 35
Tolono	1 00
Towanda	15 00
Waynesville	8 80
	92 28

Pby of Kaskaskia.

Greenville	13 85
Moro	4 00
Zion	3 25
Personal	11 75
	32 85

Pby of Palestine.

Arcola	5 00
Charleston	15 00
Kansas	17 35
Prairie City	1 00
	38 35

Pby of Peoria.

Canton	13 50
Delavan	10 00
Henry	21 50
Lewistown	150 00
Peoria 2d	30 60
Prospect	20 00
	245 60

Pby of Sangamon.

Decatur	79 85
North Sangamon	10 00
Petersburg	54 65
Springfield 1st	100 00
do 3d	68 00
	312 50

Pby of Saline.

Oden	$3 93
Pisgah	5 00
Salem	2 25
Shawneetown	12 50
	23 68

SYNOD OF KANSAS.

Pby of Leavenworth.

Elm Grove	2 00
Leavenworth	12 00
Westminster	21 00
	35 00

Pby of Topeka.

Saline	2 50

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Pby of Ebenezer.

Presbytery	200 00
Burlington	10 00
Washington	10 00
	220 00

Pby of Louisville.

New Castle	10 00

Pby of Muhlenburg.

Henderson	151 25

Pby of Paducah.

Princeton	17 00

Pby of West Lexington.

Bethel	13 50
Hopewell	8 00
	21 50

Pby of Transylvania.

Columbia	5 00
Danville 1st	145 50
do 2d	247 00
Harrodsburg	33 75
Lancaster	15 50
Mount Pleasant	17 65
	464 40

SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Pby of Palmyra.

Shelbyville	2 00

Pby of Potosi.

Ironton	12 00

Pby of St. Louis.

Kirkwood Church	28 35
German Churches	12 00
Little Berger	5 00
St. Louis, 2d	246 00
	291 35

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Pby of Connecticut.

Bedford	43 00
Bridgeport	40 00
North Salem	3 00
Patterson	6 27
Red Mills	5 05
Rye	45 10
North Salem	$25 50
Southeast Centre	13 10
Thompsonville	5 00
	186 02

Pby of Hudson.

Goshen	31 22
Hamptonburg	23 52
Middletown	14 00
Monroe	6 00
Monticello	12 55
Mount Hope	16 00
White Lake	4 00
	107 29

Pby of Long Island.

Amagansett	6 50
East Hampton	51 89
Fresh Pond	7 00
Huntington 1st	19 74
do 2d	37 62
do South	13 15
Jamaica	32 50
Middletown	35 64
Moriches	10 00
Sag Harbor	63 25
Smithtown	7 07
Southampton	30 00
Sweet Hollow	9 25
West Hampton	16 00
	339 61

Pby of Nassau.

Astoria	78 83
Brooklyn Central	89 03
do Lawrence St.	2 00
do Throope Avenue	15 10
Newtown	56 50
Ross Street Church	44 40
Williamsburg (German)	3 00
Williamsburg Ainslie st.	11 73
do South Third st.	54 36
	354 95

Pby of New York.

Alexander	14 06
Jersey City 1st	59 34
New York City 1st	3502 55
do Fifth Av. & 19th street	5895 10
do 42d street	34 40
do Brick	853 09
do German	8 00
do Rutger's st	168 00
do University Pl'ce	491 00
do West 23d st	103 31
Palisades	15 42
Yorkville	27 00
	11,171 33

Pby of New York Second.

Sing Sing	50 00
South Greensburg	83 00
West Farms	5 00
Westminster (Yonkers)	44 71
	182 71

Pby of North River.

Fishkill	8 00
Hughsonville	8 10
Kingston	12 00
New Hamburg	11 13
Rondout	45 00
	84 23

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

Pby of Burlington.

Burlington	$43 26
Camden 1st	100 00
Columbus	3 00
Mount Holly	17 75
Plumstead	1 00
Providence	75
Tuckerton	8 02
	173 78

Pby of Corisco.

Evangasimba	15 00

Pby of Elizabethtown.

Baskinridge	30 00
Elizabeth 1st	249 35
Elizabethport	10 00
Lamington	54 00
Liberty Corner	20 00
Metuchin	12 70
New Providence	20 00
New Vernon	38 00
Perth Amboy	5 00
Plainfield 1st	20 00
Pluckamin	10 00
Princeton Seminary	6 50
Westfield	31 00
Woodbridge 1st	20 00
	526 55

Pby of Luzerne.

Kingston	15 35
Mahanoy	13 75
Newton	5 00
Scranton	229 00
Summit Hill	10 00
Wilkesbarre	50 00
Wyoming	3 25
	326 35

Pby of Monmouth.

Jamesburg	25 00
Manalapan	25 00
Matawan	17 42
Millstone	21 50
Shrewsbury	5 25
Tom's River	12 78
Village Church, Freehold	60 00
	166 95

Pby of New Brunswick.

Dutch Neck	16 00
Ewing	6 00
Heightstown	14 18
Laurenceville	75 75
Morrisville	5 00
New Brunswick 1st	69 20
Princeton 2d	64 00
Pennington	62 57
Shrewsbury	25 00
South Amboy	7 50
Titusville	16 00
Trenton 1st	121 00
Trenton 3d	36 45
do 4th	80 00
	598 65

Pby of Newton.

Belvidere	30 00
Clinton	8 90
Greenwich 1st	29 30
Harmony	23 00
Lower Mount Bethel	7 00
Marksboro	15 09
Newton	107 00
Oxford Furnace	20 00
Phillipsburg	26 63
Pleasant Grove	$10 00
Yellow Frame	18 57
	275 49

Pby of Passaic.

Chatham Village	30 88
Chester	5 00
Morristown 1st	429 14
Mount Freedom	10 00
Newark 3d	58 86
Paterson 1st	54 25
	588 13

Pby of Raritan.

Amwell 2d Church	10 00
do United 1st	16 00
Frenchtown	20 00
German Valley	20 00
Kingwood	16 00
Lambertville	26 11
Milford	3 00
Musconetcong Valley	6 00
Solebury	5 00
	122 11

Pby of Susquehanna.

Orwell	3 00
Rome	1 00
Rushville	4 00
Towanda	45 00
Wyalusing	12 50
	65 50

Pby of West Jersey.

Blackwoodtown	61 03
Bridgeton 1st	100 00
do 2d	38 00
Cold Spring	30 00
Deerfield	5 00
Fislerville	5 00
Greenwich	26 25
Pittsgrove	30 23
Salem	41 42
Tuckahoe	3 00
Williamstown	15 00
Woodbury	8 21
	363 17

SYNOD OF OHIO.

Pby of Columbus.

Dublin	6 65
Lithopolis	5 00
Lower Liberty	2 00
London	5 00
Mifflin	13 31
Mount Pleasant	13 00
Mount Sterling	1 25
	46 21

Pby of Hocking.

Athens	30 00
Barlow	3 70
Burlington	1 55
	35 25

Pby of Marion.

Bucyrus	10 50
Delaware 1st	30 00
Eden	3 00
Iberia	5 00
Kingston	5 00
Little Mill Creek	4 50
Marysville	5 00
Milford	4 00
Pisgah	4 00
Radnor	2 00
Richland	2 80
	75 80

Pby of Richland.

Ashland	$62 84
Bloomfield	1 50
Chesterville	13 60
Clearfork	3 00
Frederickstown	11 25
Hayesville	4 00
Martinsburg	6 00
Mount Pleasant	5 00
Ontario	2 00
Utica	7 00
West Carlisle	5 00
Vermillion Institute	15 10
	136 29

Pby of Wooster.

Apple Creek	14 50
Berlin	7 00
Chester	2 55
Dalton	39 85
Holmesville	3 00
Jackson	22 97
Millersburg	5 00
Mount Eaton	3 00
Wooster	78 36
	176 23

Pby of Zanesville.

Brownsville	10 00
Buffalo	10 25
Coshocton	9 85
McConnellsville	75 00
Madison	12 00
Muskingum	7 60
Norwich	3 00
Pleasant Hill	4 50
Salem, German	5 00
Zanesville 1st	12 00
	149 20

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Pby of Blairsville.

Beulah	31 85
Blairsville	51 21
Congruity	40 25
Ligonier	24 00
Murraysville	14 95
New Salem	16 10
Poke Run	16 00
Pine Grove	17 95
Salem	19 10
Unity	29 45
	260 86

Pby of Clarion.

Bethesda	115 00
Bethel & Jacksonville	15 00
Brookville	15 00
Callensburg	5 28
Clarion	9 50
Kirkwood	9 00
Leatherwood	13 90
Licking	33 00
Middle Creek	5 00
Rehoboth	4 25
Oak Grove	5 00
	229 93

Pby of Ohio.

Bethany	40 25
Bethel	50 00
Centre	36 00
East Liberty	235 94
Fairview	6 25
Gravel Run	10 00
Hopewell	14 76
Laurenceville	52 66
Long Island	6 00
Miller's Run	15 00

Mingo	$21 20
Monongahela City	25 00
Montours	24 05
Mount Carmel	2 00
Washington	10 00
Pittsburg 1st	879 00
do 2d	214 95
do 4th	30 28
do Central	74 10
Racoon	29 50
Sharon	13 50
West Grove	13 00
	1803 44

Pby of Redstone.

Brownsville & Little Redstone	60 75
Connellsville	34 23
Dunlap's Creek & New Salem	19 00
George's Creek	2 00
Harmony	2 00
Laurel Hill	8 75
Long Run	16 55
Mount Pleasant	25 55
McKeesport	25 00
Rehoboth	65 00
Redstone	15 00
Tent	22 75
Uniontown	39 25
West Newton	10 00
	335 83

Pby of Saltsburg.

Bethel & Jacksonville	35 00
Boiling Springs	3 88
Ebenezer	11 75
Eldersridge	12 87
Gilgal	17 00
Glade Run	25 00
Indiana	40 00
Kittanning 1st	65 00
Parnassa	8 83
Plum Creek	14 15
Rural Valley	19 20
Saltsburg	56 51
West Lebanon	6 38
	315 57

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Pby of Donegal.

Centre	7 00
Chanceford	10 00
Chestnut Level	18 00
Hopewell	9 00
Lancaster	37 25
Little Britain	13 00
Marietta	34 70
Octorara Upper	40 72
Slate Ridge	17 90
Slateville	24 00
Stewartstown	3 00
Strasburg	13 00
	227 57

Pby of Huntingdon.

Alexandria	10 00
Altoona	55 00
Bald Eagle	22 35
Bellefonte	131 17
Birmingham	32 00
Clearfield	15 00
Hollidaysburg	102 39
Huntingdon	115 30
Lewistown	69 32
Little Valley	30 00
Logan's Valley	22 00
Mifflintown & Lost Creek	56 02
Milroy	55 00
Pine Grove	14 08
Shaver's Creek	$7 50
Sinking Creek & Spring Creek chs	150 00
Sinking Valley	7 30
Spruce Creek	62 20
Upper Tuscarora	9 00
Williamsburg	30 00
	995 63

Pby of New Castle.

Doe Run	7 25
Downingtown	14 00
Fagg's Manor	30 94
Forks of Brandywine	32 24
Kennet Square	5 85
Lower Brandywine	11 75
New London	50 00
Oxford	50 47
Port Deposit	32 35
Rock River	20 00
	254 85

Pby of Northumberland.

Buffalo Roads	12 25
Chillisquaque	16 00
Great Island	26 00
Hartleton	3 65
Jersey Shore	34 11
Mahoning	46 50
Mifflinburg	8 00
Milton	29 00
Mooresburg	7 00
New Berlin	17 25
Sunbury	30 00
Washington	1 00
Williamsport	25 00
	246 76

Pby of Philadelphia.

Chester	53 00
Middletown and Media	10 00
Philadelphia 4th	40 00
do 9th	30 00
do 10th	674 28
do 15th	10 00
do African	5 00
do Mariner's	5 00
do Scotts	20 21
do West Spruce	288 13
	1135 62

Pby of Central Philadelphia.

Charlestown	2 00
Philadelphia 2d	256 31
do Central	136 00
do Hestonville	5 95
do Kensington	40 00
do North	47 48
do Penn	33 58
do Princeton	85 00
do Spring Garden	242 07
do West Arch st.	63 21
Phœnixville	6 00
	917 60

Pby of Philadelphia 2d.

Allen Township	20 00
Bridesburg	15 00
Bristol	5 00
Brainerd	47 50
Catasauqua	20 00
Chestnut Hill	101 00
Conshohocken	6 00
Doylestown	16 87
Frankford	40 00
Germantown 1st	510 08
Holmesburg	14 58
Huntingdon Valley	18 00
Neshamony	33 00
Newtown	23 93
Norristown 1st	$163 39
Port Kennedy	2 00
Providence	2 50
Slatington	40 00
	1078 85

SYNOD OF PACIFIC.

Pby of Oregon.

Clatsop	2 40
Corvalis	36 00
	38 40

Pby of Puget Sound.

Stellacoom	10 00

SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.

Pby of Findlay.

Arcadia	5 00
Blanchard	7 50
Kenton	12 00
Shanerville	1 00
West Union	9 40
	34 90

Pby of Maumee.

Bethesda West	5 00
Bryan	7 00
Delta	5 00
Toledo 1st	15 00
	32 00

Pby of Michigan.

Leland	3 00

Pby of Western Reserve.

Bedford	5 00
LaFayette	7 75
McCutchenville	7 00
Northfield	10 00
	29 75

SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.

Pby of Chippewa.

Galesville	3 00

Pby of St. Paul.

Freemont	5 00
Stillwater 2d	6 00
St. Paul Central	18 50
Vermillion	2 00
Westminster	31 00
	62 50

Pby of Southern Minnesota.

Caledonia	2 00
Freemont	5 00
Owattonna	2 50
	9 50

SYNOD OF UPPER MISSOURI.

Pby of Upper Missouri.

Sixth St. Ch., St. Joseph	2 00

SYNOD OF WHEELING.

Pby of New Lisbon.

Deerfield	17 50
Glasgow	14 00
Long's Run	6 20
Newton	4 40
Poland	14 00
Rehoboth	11 10
Yellow Creek	10 00
	77 20

Pby of Steubenville.

Amsterdam	$3 60
Annapolis	17 35
Bacon Ridge	10 00
Bethlehem	4 00
Centre Unity	4 00
Corinth	8 00
Deersville	4 00
East Springfield	8 70
Fairmont	1 80
New Hagerstown	16 00
New Philadelphia	7 00
Steubenville 1st	26 85
do 2d	39 55
Two Ridges	43 00
Waynesburg	8 00
	191 85

Pby of St. Clairsville.

Bealsville	9 48
Beech Springs	16 06
Concord	12 00
Crab Apple	40 00
Kirkwood	6 00
Martinsville	16 00
Mount Pleasant	17 25
St. Clairsville	$38 00
Short Creek	10 50
Wheeling Valley	10 50
Woodsfield	4 00
	179 79

Pby of Washington.

Claysville	5 00
Cross Creek	30 00
Cross Roads	15 55
East Buffalo	14 75
Fairview	7 00
Forks of Wheeling	62 00
Lower Ten Mile	10 00
Mount Prospect	19 75
West Alexandria	16 00
Wellsburg	15 00
Wheeling First Church	53 25
Washington 1st	57 12
	305 42

Pby of West Virginia.

Grafton	5 00
Parkersburg	45 00
Ravenswood	6 00
	56 00

SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

Pby of Dane.

Fancy Creek	$3 00
Hazel Green	3 65
Madison	25 64
Oakland	4 00
Platteville	5 55
Richland Centre	2 50
do City	2 50
	46 84

Pby of Milwaukee.

Holland	12 00
Port Washington	13 00
West Granville (German)	5 00
	30 00

Pby of Winnebago.

Cambria	20 00
Depere	20 57
Kilbourn City	12 50
Portage	10 00
Robinsonville	5 15
Weyauwega	2 60
Winnebago Rapids	8 25
	79 07

SYNOPSIS OF RECEIPTS FOR CANDIDATES' FUND.

Synods.	Amount.
Albany	$1,254 80
Allegheny	861 54
Baltimore	2,266 36
Buffalo	275 67
Chicago	509 68
Cincinnati	1,017 05
Indiana	450 75
Northern Indiana	211 84
Iowa	304 75
Southern Iowa	185 15
Illinois	745 26
Kansas	37 50
Kentucky	884 15
Missouri	305 35
New York	12,426 14
New Jersey	3,241 68
Ohio	618 98
Pittsburg	2,945 63
Philadelphia	4,856 88
Pacific	48 40
Sandusky	99 65
St. Paul	75 00
Upper Missouri	2 00
Wheeling	810 26
Wisconsin	155 91
	$34,590 38
Legacies	6,357 16
Miscellaneous	2,393 99
Refunded	275 00
	$43,616 53

II. FUND FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Pby of Albany.

Saratoga Springs (S)*	25 55

SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY.

Pby of Beaver.

Clarksville	1 00

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

Pby of Baltimore.

Baltimore 1st	100 00
do Westminster	44 56
	144 56

Pby of Carlisle.

Harrisburg (S)	19 00

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Pby of North River.

Bethlehem (S)	17 00
Matteawan 1st (S)	151 00
	168 00

Pby of New York.

New York 1st	1239 06

Pby of New York 2d.

Sinn Sing (S)	50 00

Pby of Nassau.

Hempstead	31 93

Pby of Long Island.

East Hampton	16 50

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

Pby of Burlington.

Cream Ridge (S)	10 00

Pby of Passaic.

Elizabeth 2d	18 11

Pby of West Jersey.

Absecon	3 00
Leed's Point	1 00
	4 00

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Pby of Redstone.

McKeesport	5 00

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Pby of Donegal.

Leacock (S)	35 23
Waynesburgh (S)	63 25
	98 48

Pby of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia 4th (S)	25 00
do 10th	74 16
	99 16

Pby of Philadelphia Central.

Philadelphia 2d	52 30

Pby of Philadelphia 2d.

Neshamony (S)	3 50
Germantown 1st (S)	55 00
	58 50

* Special.

SYNOPSIS OF RECEIPTS FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, ETC.

Synods.	Amounts.	Synods.	Amounts.
Albany	$25 55	Philadelphia	$308 44
Allegheny	1 00		
Baltimore	163 56		$2,041 15
New York	1,505 49	Miscellaneous	1,094 22
New Jersey	32 11		
Pittsburgh	5 00		$3,135 37

TOTAL OF RECEIPTS.

Fund for Candidates,	$43,616 53
Schools, Colleges, &c.,	3,135 37
	$46,751 90

FORTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EDUCATION

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IN THE

United States of America.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, MAY, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD,
No. 907 Arch Street.
1867.

CSaT

Printed by Alfred Martien,
21 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

In presenting its Forty-eighth Annual Report to the General Assembly, the Board of Education would first devoutly thank God for the blessings and mercies he has graciously bestowed upon this branch of the work of the Church during the past year; among them for his preservation, so far as we are informed, of the lives of all its members and officers, and of all the candidates for the ministry under its care.

1. Ministerial Department.

BEGINNINGS OF POWER FROM ON HIGH.

The introduction to the report of last year suggested some of the lessons appropriate to the condition of the Church and the country at the close of the war. God, who is good while he is just, had a meaning in the tremendous afflictions which he ordered, or permitted, to fall upon us. What is the connection, it was asked, between them and the Church's duty to prepare and send forth laborers into the harvest of the world, which is now fully ripe? A brief review was given of the history of a century past, to show that each period of extensive war has been followed by a great revival of religion. The confident belief was expressed that this war, which demanded fifteen times as many men, and forty times the pecuniary expenditure and losses of the Revolutionary war, and excelled all our previous wars together in every aspect of importance, would prove to be God's hand, exalting the valleys, making low the mountains and hills, making straight the crooked, and the rough places plain, that the glory of the Lord might be revealed in mighty outpourings of the Holy Ghost, and that all flesh should see it together. In these hopes the religious mind of the nation has shared. To this end the universal heart of the Church has been lifted to God in prayer. And has it been in vain? What beginnings of power from on high have many congregations, and considerable districts of country, witnessed? It is thought by some observing men that there never has been so large a number of souls added to the entire Church during any previous year as during the last. Yet these are but the first drops of the great rain for which we are looking and praying.

HOW ARE THEY RECEIVED?

When gifts are bestowed, the first thought must be, how to rightly use them. Ingratitude and unfaithfulness are as hateful to God as they are to man; nay, they are as much more hateful to him as he

is more holy and pure than man. "Therefore was the wrath of God kindled against his people, insomuch that he abhorred his own inheritance."

There are some things that in the present posture of Divine mercy towards the Church fill the mind with astonishment and apprehension. While thousands of young men are entering their names in the roll of the Church, but a handful are manfully taking up arms, and going into the field; the great mass are skulking amidst the stuff, or remaining idly and dishonorably away from the call to duty. While the Church is summoning her sons to but a limited number of the works of essential importance to the spread of the gospel which God is throwing open before her, and hearkening to but a very few of the many loud calls of the perishing inhabitants of the world for the heralds of the word of life, her Boards and Committees are some of them forced to make outlays of thousands of dollars, perhaps tens of thousands, beyond what the members of the Church are supplying to their treasuries. And, again, never has there been heard such outspoken repining of many of the ministry against the providence of God, and the hardships of their lot; such unwillingness to go forth to fields of toil and danger and suffering; and so little effort to press the young into the ranks of the ministry, or on the other hand so much of bluff declaration that the Church does not want them, that there are more than are needed already in the profession.

THREE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

It seems to us then a fundamental matter to settle, whether the Lord is calling upon his people for a great addition to the numbers of the ministry. Then we may ask, whether those who engage in that service in this age may expect immunity from the hardships, sufferings, obstacles, and other "trials" of numerous kinds, which are necessary to fit them for labor, and to increase and hallow the fruits of their labor; such as have been apportioned to the brethren of Jesus, the soldiers of the cross, in every other age? And finally, we will show how important the work which the Church has accomplished through her Board of Education, in order to impart a right conception of the place which this Board holds in the work of extending the kingdom of the Redeemer, until every knee shall bow before his mild sceptre, and every tongue speak the praises of his infinite love.

I. Does the Lord call upon his people for a great addition to the number of the ministry of the gospel?

THE QUESTION DEFINED.

The question is not, do the heathen call? for while multitudes with their own lips are pleading for missionaries to teach them, a

far larger number are lying insensible in their blood, and only their wounds, "a tongue in every wound," do speak. Nor is the question, Does the Church call? for, as Dr. Archibald Alexander once said, "happy is the congregation of whom the one half enter into the kingdom of heaven;" many of those that are upon "the Rock," are busy with their "wood, hay, stubble" of this world, that "shall be burned" (1 Cor. iii. 9—15); and multitudes are uninformed, or prejudiced, or incapable of judging; while as for us ministers, if one in twelve of those selected by the Saviour proved a traitor and reprobate, and one more in the twelve a treacherous blasphemer, and several of the twelve sometimes ambitious, unbelieving, and quarrelsome, and the whole of them cowards, that forsook him and fled in the prospect of death, then every one who knows his own heart, and "what is in man," will say, Not unto us, but to the law and to the testimony—the law of a Saviour's commands and example, and the testimony of his manifest providence. To that then let us go; and let the question be, Does *the Lord call?*

That his inspired word calls, we will not stay to consider. For here, thanks be to God for his unspeakable gift, he has made it so plain that the "wayfaring men," footsore outcasts, weary pilgrims, hurrying heralds of the King, "though fools" in all else, cannot err—as to the great ends for which Jesus died, as to the commands to publish them to every creature of the Almighty hand, as to the example Christ set his Church, as to the seal of the apostolic labors, or as to the prophecies of the final belief of all nations in him as Lord over all. And whatever the whole Church does, or neglects to do, it dare not refuse to accept the declaration that "the harvest is plenteous and the laborers are few," and the command to "pray therefore the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest."

DOES GOD CALL BY HIS PROVIDENCE?

Whether God's providence calls?—is the only point that remains for us seriously to weigh.

WANTS OF "VACANT CHURCHES."

Within the present organized congregations of the Church there are, according to the last Minutes of the Assembly, 617 congregations marked as "*vacant;*" the number of "communicants" connected with them is 26,499. It may be supposed that they represent at least as many families of regular attendants upon the ordinances, and probably populations of one-half as many families in addition, who are wholly neglected on account of the want of pastors to those Presbyterian churches. Here, then, if we rate according to the common estimate five to a family, are about 200,000 souls, who may be strictly reckoned under our ecclesiastical care, left destitute, "sheep without a shepherd." And what a catalogue of particulars does this include—of silent sanctuaries, wasted

Sabbaths, sacraments unadministered, dispersed schools, wandering young people, triumphant temptations, weeping eyes, sick-beds uncomforted, dying sorrows and fears unassuaged, sinners unwarned, hell rolling its seething flood over fields and gardens once beautiful and fruitful. How heaven must mourn—how all that is evil must rejoice, over such a state of things in a large portion of a church which we have been taught to believe was one of the fairest parts of the Lord's heritage!

MINISTERS MARKED "WITHOUT CHARGE."

To this the objection rises at once from the same records, that there are also marked down there 404 "unemployed ministers," and that these should be provided with pulpits before others are called into the ministry. But, to meet this objection squarely, are there so many able to preach; or wanting to preach; or, further, not of the number that get into the ministry, and yet may be without a Divine call? Must every man in all the priesthood be at work, all the time, and all at the same work? Must the aged, prayerful Simeon find no repose while he waits for the consolation of Israel; the smitten Zacharias still stand at the altar; the teaching Samuel abandon his school of the prophets; the exhausted Paul be held up to reproach when he sits down for a little to make tents, and renew his strength, in the company of Apollos; or the faithful Titus be arrested when he goes forth to gather of the riches of the liberality of the saints, and bear it to the hungry, the naked, the afflicted, the aged, the uncared-for stranger? There are numberless ministries of the blessings of the gospel outside of the proclamations of the pulpit, especially in large cities. To these some of the holiest and most acceptable to God of His servants are called of Him to "give themselves wholly." They *have* a "charge." The letters "W. C.," if a brand of ignominy upon them, ought to be obliterated from the Minutes as a method of designating their position in the Church. Some there are, we are grieved to acknowledge, without charge, who certainly are to be blamed for not being at work in some public service of their Master; but, in the judgment of charity, their number probably is small.

AN INJURY DONE TO THE PROFESSION.

On the other hand, it is likely that the ruthless, unreasonable, unscriptural assaults upon the body of men in the ministry styled "without charge," have had the effect of turning the minds of many pious young men away from those hallowed departments of the office of the New Testament priesthood, in which their lives might have been most usefully, most happily, and most honorably spent. Those are offices in which the modern Protestant Church is deficient, in the light of history, and of its present condition, and of the standards of the inspired book. Instead of having too many men outside of the pulpit, we may say, using language which we trust

will not be abused to mean what we do not intend, there is room for hundreds more in duties that belong to this profession, and which are fully within the range of what Christ's commissions to the ministry of the gospel of mercy to our benighted, suffering, perishing race, did formally embrace.

VAST WANTS OF OUR COUNTRY.

We leave the present bounds of the Church, and proceed to view the duty it owes to our country, and the openings of God's providence here. The mind is lost in the attempt to measure and survey the field that spreads out over the best part of the New World. Men from the New England States beseech us to send ministers to those old States to preach the gospel of a crucified Saviour to multitudes wearied of the vagaries of liberty that has run into license, and religions without creed or discipline, and who are rushing into the embraces of the various species of rationalism on the one extreme, or of formalism on the other; and to gather up the emigrants who are coming from foreign countries to labor in factories, till deserted lands, and occupy the places of the masses that are removing to the great West. Brethren from the Middle States beg for scores of men to hasten to the crowds collecting in immense mineral districts; to occupy towns growing up along the railroads; to go in some cases to regions where the people are lapsing into ignorance, irreligion, and vice, from long destitution of the means of grace; to conduct important educational and other interests. Many from the prairie regions write to the old churches in the East to beg for shepherds for the little flocks they are gathering in those wonderfully productive parts, which are the granary of this nation, and of the people of Western Europe. From the magnificent States growing up with amazing rapidity along and beyond the Mississippi, out of the immigration that comes from the less fertile soils, the less vigorous conditions of society, the less healthful climates of every other portion of the country, and from European nations, a stream like the collected tide of that mighty river, to disperse elements of both good and evil where it settles, there are heard the most anxious and repeated appeals to send help. A minister from the grand State of Minnesota, where they reasonably expect 150,000 immigrants the present year, states to us that he "knows of fields where, with suitable men, and with the money to give them a beginning, 100 men could now labor with advantage—there are 20 counties more or less occupied with new settlers where we have not yet a man; several with but one man; and not one older county in which there is not work to be done." The Pacific shore has but a handful of our ministers, yet thither, without exaggeration, "the star of empire takes its way," as the next generation will see. The vast domain of the South is all a spiritual wilderness, where to open a fountain for the benefit of our own race at once

starts the verdure, and creates an oasis. There are now numerous points where former churches connected with us are soliciting help. A minister from East Tennessee pled in vain last winter in some of the towns of the North for preachers and teachers to go with him to occupy most inviting fields of usefulness. And to not dwell too long upon our own land, we call you to look and wonder at that stupendous act of Divine providence which has by one effort broken the chains of millions of negro slaves, and allowed them to lift up their hands free in entreaties to us for ministers and teachers. It may be some young man will say, that is too humble a position for *me*. Well, perhaps it is. But it was not too humble for Charles Colcock Jones,* who gave it his best days; nor of James W. Alexander, who wrote from the South,† "nothing so much engages my thoughts as the spiritual case of the negroes—I seize every chance to preach to them;" nor of Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, who addressed his fellow-students while yet in the theological seminary, on "the personal duty of preaching the gospel to the slaves in our country," and went right from the pulpit where he was licensed into that work.‡ And many more such I might name. If fellowship in their spirit, and in their toils, is too humble for *you*, so likewise is the ministry of the gospel, and so too is the profession of a disciple of Jesus Christ. If this be your spirit, it would be well for you to consider whether it would not be better for you to be without the Church—and the Church without you.

THE NUMBER OF MINISTERS NEEDED HERE.

To one, then, who takes a survey of all the vast territory of this republic, considers all the necessities of the Church, comprehends the condition, and spiritual wants, and reflex influence upon other lands, of all these numerous races, and is moved with the sense that these beings are all immortal, and all to meet us at the bar of an omniscient and most holy God, it will seem entirely short of the truth to say, that the present number of the ministry of the Presbyterian Church might be doubled, without yet occupying the field here, or being able to supply the gospel to our country and still not trench upon the spheres of other evangelical denominations, as it should be done.

THE IMMENSE FIELDS OPEN FOR MISSIONARY LABOR IN OTHER LANDS.

We turn from our highly-favored land, regarded by the world as the centre of religious light and liberty, to consider the condition of other nations, and the doors God is opening for the Church of America to preach to them the way of eternal life. There are

* Who was deemed worthy to be summoned from that work to act as Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions.

† *Forty Years Familiar Letters;* vol. I., p. 353.

‡ *Miscellaneous Sermons,* &c.; edited by his son: Introductory Memoir, pp. xviii., &c.

Mexico, and Central and South America, whose numerous republics are to us as the neglected children of a proud mother. They sucked from our breast the spirit of liberty, and made themselves free. They have hung round our doors, imitating our laws, and sending many of their sons to be schooled in our places of learning. We enrich ourselves by trade with them; we plunder as we please those within our reach, of their territory or their mines. Several of them have exhibited utter disgust with the half-heathen, half-infidel corruption of Christianity they have inherited, and eagerness to receive teachers and preachers of the pure gospel. Chili, New Grenada, and Colombia, and the empire of Brazil, especially invite us at the present time to compassionate their wants; the latter, which is as extensive in territory as the United States, a field where science is gleaning some of her most valuable lessons, and which contains a population composed of a vigorous race of Portuguese, numerous emigrants from Germany, and negroes of African tribes superior in intelligence, seems in a most remarkable manner just now to lay her claims at the feet of our own branch of the Church.* If for our own country we find its 30,000 ministers of the gospel too few, how many, shall we estimate, are needed to meet the hundred-fold more pressing wants of these our kindred nations of the New World? Then look at Africa. We feel as if half of the sea of blood, and half of the mountains of gold and silver, which it has cost us to get rid of African slavery, were but an oblation poured out upon the altar of God our common Father, and Jesus our one Saviour, to seal our covenant as a people to bring a continent which we and christendom have so fearfully wronged to the participation of our heavenly gifts. If we sent from North and from South three millions of men to battle, and shrunk not from the sacrifice of the lives of more than half a million, in order to decide the questions which have broken the fetters of a portion of the African race, how many shall we send and sacrifice to bind up their wounds, and bring those seventy millions of souls under the terrible and unrestrained dominion of the devil, clothed and in their right mind, to the feet of Jesus? Look at Europe. Hark to the voice of Garibaldi from beneath the walls of Rome: "not cannon—the Bible

* A devoted brother in the missionary work has sent to us the following appeal to be spread before the young men looking to the ministry, or already in it, and before the Church:—"Brazil has 20 provinces, and a population of 8,000,000. In two only of these provinces are there evangelical missionaries, and these so few as to be under the necessity of confining themselves in great measure to the two centres of the provinces. But the religious interest and inquiry is by no means confined to these centres. One brother writes:—'I must be allowed to renew the request already so often repeated for *more men*.' He then specifies five towns in one of these provinces which 'offer open fields of labor for one or two men each.' In fact there is no limit to our work there but that which we set to it by our inaction. What is true of this province would be true of the remaining nineteen, had they been as thoroughly canvassed in the interest of the gospel. The great want is *men—good men—chosen men*—full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, and these should be sent without delay. We have created the demand. Shall we meet it?"

alone—can regenerate Italy"—"People of America, we look to you for light!" France, Germany, Britain, all are agitated with the convulsive, and in the end certainly successful, efforts of the long-oppressed, and degraded, and contemned masses of the people to obtain the rights of manhood, and the social and religious liberty which they see their kindred possess in America. And there is now no nation of them all that has stronger claims, so far as God's providence indicates, upon our hearty sympathies than Russia, our faithful friend when others, traitorous to ancient ties of blood and interest, furnished the destroyers of our national existence with weapons, and raiment, and words of cheer;—an empire in name "despotic," but whose municipal popular institutions are generally representative and free, beyond those of most of the countries of Europe; a people who are now giving the Scriptures in a vulgar translation to the masses of the various races included under their rule, and are appealing to us to help them; and who are in many ways expressing their special interest in the growth, prosperity, and welfare of this as a vigorous and progressive sister nation. Some American churches and societies are gathering converts by thousands, and spreading blessings for time and for eternity, in these various lands. Is there no room for our young men, and no room for our efforts, even far beyond what we are doing through organizations in existence there? Then, finally, cast a glance at Asia—mother of the human race, and where more than half of the population of the world now dwell. Consider its once mighty empires, now all of them crumbling before the shocks of powers still more mighty than they, moving under the nominal banner of the cross. Mark their weariness of old superstitions which have long been a burthen for them and their fathers to bear. See the powerful effects of Christian science in shaking the creeds of multitudes who see yet their way no further than into the gulf of general skepticism. Gaze with amazement at the providential results of good from such violent acts of resistance to the advance of the truth as the Sepoy rebellion in India; or from such upheavings of popular effort for political emancipation and the knowledge of revealed truth as the Chinese revolution, which is yet in progress. Behold in China alone seventeen hundred walled cities, as populous, as accessible to the truth, from which the political barriers to the intercourse of the people of the West have been as fully removed, as from the dozen of cities in which alone we have as yet planted chapels, and schools, and hospitals; with besides these, five times that number of towns and villages that would rank as cities with us. O, let the eye of intelligent faith sweep over all this boundless range of opportunities for evangelical zeal, and numbers will fail, to count the hosts of Christians that *might* be employed. Let the ear opened by the touch of the Redeemer hear the cries of these fellow-creatures, of whom the majority sink to eternal woe, the punishment of their

own sins, and what estimate can be formed of the amount of aid that is required to hasten to them the means of salvation. Were the Christian Church to send forth tens of thousands of men, as she might do; and equip them, as she has the means, with all they need for their work, how easy to indicate fields where they may be at once fully engaged.

Those who, in this condition of our own country, and of the nations of the world, can find "nothing to do" as ministers, or who can lie down repining that "the Church" does not find them some field, and provide them a maintenance, can have little sympathy with a ruin of humanity over which angels weep, and that, it might be said, makes the wounds of the Saviour open and bleed, as though he were "crucified afresh" by triumphing foes. And they cannot open their eyes to observe the evidences of the Father's promised interposition; and the cloud of gifts of the Holy Spirit, which hangs big with mercy, and ready to break in blessings on the heads of saints in whom faith and courage abide.

QUESTIONS AS TO INDIVIDUAL DUTY.

But still the questions will come up, What shall I do? Am I required to go forth when the Church has not called me? Must I go when it is certainly to encounter suffering, want, family afflictions, possibly death? The decisions of *individual duty* are certainly to be formed partly upon considerations of this kind. But here let us bring clearly before us another light in which it is to be carefully and solemnly examined—the light of the experience of the saints of all ages.

THE DIVINE EDUCATION, ALWAYS, AND NOW.

II. Assuming that this nation, the Church of Christ in it, and his kingdom in the earth, are now passing through an era of reformation, it becomes a natural, and to us most important question, to decide, whether the ministers of God are treated differently in the arrangements of his providence now, from what our brethren his servants have been in previous similar eras. For if human nature be ever the same from age to age, the nature of God unchangeable, and the plan of redemption harmonious, we may expect uniformity in God's method of dealing with, and of operating upon mankind through, his servants.

DISCIPLINE OF INSPIRED MEN.

In the word of God we see the same method recurring at each great period of advancement of the Divine kingdom among men; as in the histories of Jacob and his sons, as preparatory to the establishment of the influence of true religion at the fountain of the civilization of that age—of Samuel and David, as preparatory to the elevation of the Jewish empire to its summit of power—of Jeremiah and Daniel, as preparatory to the dispersion of the race in posses-

sion of the oracles of God throughout the vast Babylonish empire and the Eastern world, in order to teach the nations the guilt of idolatry and the knowledge of the true God, and be witnesses to prepare for the coming of Him who was born King of the Jews—in the life of the incarnate *Son of God* himself, and the amazing trials of the men whom He called to be His witnesses, apostles and martyrs, of whom the world was not worthy, as preparatory to the preaching of the gospel to every creature, that all the aliens and strangers of the earth should be made nigh by the blood of Christ. How great a cloud of witnesses! Let us consider them lest we be wearied and faint in our minds. It seems one unbroken series, so far as witnesses for the truth were concerned, of tribulation, distress, persecution, famine, nakedness, peril, or sword. But they "gloried" and "rejoiced" in them all! Even their arraignment before kings and governors for Jesus' name's sake procured them an audience, and their sufferings gave their appeals a power, such as could have been obtained for them in no other earthly way. Every drop of their blood was seed that has now multiplied a million-fold.

We pass over all the intervening history of the Church, and its continuous illustration of the same principles of God's plan for the spread of his truth and the conversion of mankind; and select further evidence for our own instruction, and admonition, and comfort also, from the condition of the servants of Christ among our own recent ancestors and in our own ministry when new testimony for His name's sake has become necessary.

THE GREAT EJECTMENT OF 1662, BY CHARLES II.

After the power of popery itself had been broken in Great Britain, that hybrid prelatical form of it remaining there persecuted the Church with the spoiling of its goods, and with bonds, and even with death. The history of that time it is not needful to repeat. But one scene is most memorable—that glorious 24th of August, in the year of our Lord 1662, when two thousand of "the godly, painful, faithful ministers of England,* among whom I am not worthy to be numbered," said the saintly Philip Henry, Presbyterians, Independents and others, refused to conform to the corrupt religion of the court, and so "were turned out both from work and subsistence," and forced to cast themselves and their wives and little ones upon the mercies of God. It was one of the grandest pictures the Church has presented, in all time, of high principle, of heroic fortitude, of unfaltering trust in the care of a Divine Master; one of the most inspiring examples of willing obedience to the ordinances of Christ as the only lord of conscience, only head of the Church, and

* *John Locke* says they were "worthy, learned, pious, orthodox divines." Bishop Burnet acknowledged they were men much valued and distinguished for their abilities and zeal. NEAL; *Hist. of the Puritans;* vol. ii. 243.

only object of spiritual faith and love. They and their children saw the fruits within their own generation, when the nation was fain to cry out, beneath its load of oppression and despotism, temporal and spiritual, to Holland for help, and when from that noble refuge of holy men a Presbyterian prince (William of Orange) was sent, who took the throne and placed the liberties of England on the strong foundations from which they never have been moved. The colonies of the New World saw and still see those fruits far more abundantly. They have blessed the whole race of man. But our purpose is not to describe the vast results, so much as to point out God's hand in that great religious event itself, and in the very fires of the trial. And here we find no better witness than Matthew Henry, who writes as follows, in the Life of his father, Philip Henry: "There were computed, within a few miles round him, so many ministers turned out to the wide world, stripped of all their maintenance, and exposed to continual hardships, as with their wives and children, having most of them numerous families, made up above a hundred, that lived upon Providence; and though often reduced to wants and straits, yet were not forsaken, but were enabled to rejoice in the Lord and to joy in the God of their salvation, notwithstanding: to whom the promise was fulfilled, Psalms 37: 3,—*So shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.* The worthy Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Henry's intimate friend, when he was turned out of Baschurch, and who, if he would have consulted with flesh and blood, had, as was said of one of the martyrs, eleven good arguments against suffering, viz., a wife and ten children, was asked how he meant to maintain them all; he cheerfully replied—They must all live on the sixth of Matthew, *Take no thought for your life*, &c., and he often sung with his family, Psalm 37: 16. And Mr. Henry hath noted concerning him, in his Diary, some time after he was turned out—that he bore witness to the love and care of our Heavenly Father providing for him and his present condition beyond expectation. An observation Mr. Henry made out not long before he died, when he *had been young and now was old*, was —that though many of the ejected ministers were brought very low, had many children, were greatly harassed by persecution, and their friends generally poor and unable to support them; yet in all his acquaintance he never knew, nor could remember to have heard of, any nonconformist minister in prison for debt."* It was a wonderful thing when Jesus sent forth, first twelve men, and then seventy men, with the command "carry neither purse, nor scrip, nor shoes;" "he that loveth father or mother, wife or children, his own life, more than me, is not worthy of me." But here our own fathers saw *two thousand*, a body of various ministry in number like either of the principal branches of the Presbyterian Church in

* Matthew Henry: *Works;* (Lond. ed.) pp. 61, 62.

America, take up the cross gladly and deny themselves of all things on earth. And God was as mighty to help the thousands as he had been to help the tens.

EXODUS OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

We may point to an exhibition of this same Divine method, for "*judgment must begin at the house of God*," within the generation now passing. It was a juncture upon which the entire Christian Church looked with interest when that noble body of four hundred and seventy Presbyterian ministers in Scotland, headed by Dr. Thomas Chalmers, rose up and left all for the sake of freedom from the interference of the government in the sacred rights of the Church of God. There was a moral sublimity that impressed the civilized world, in their going out, as their leader said, "with consciences disburdened, and casting themselves without care, with all the confidence of children, on the providence of God." And he was not mistaken when he pronounced that thrilling congratulation: "Reverend fathers and brethren, it is well that you should have been strengthened by your Master in heaven to make the surrender you have done, of everything that is dear to nature; casting aside all your earthly dependence rather than offend conscience, or incur the guilt of sinful compliance by thwarting your own sense of duty, and running counter to the Bible, our great Church Directory and Statute Book. It is well you have made for the present a clean escape from this condemnation, and that in the issue of the contest between a sacrifice of principle and a sacrifice of your worldly possessions, you have resolved upon the latter; and although to the eye of sense you are without a provision and a home, embarked upon a wide ocean of uncertainty, save that great and generous certainty which is apprehended by the eye of faith, that God reigneth, and that he will not forsake the families of the faithful." It was indeed "well." He that once dwelt in the pillar of cloud went at their head. It was the great miracle of a new Exodus. And fountains of supply were opened as if by the rod of God. Within one year 500 churches were built; the ministry and their families were fed as if by manna from the sky; $160,000 were contributed to the various benevolent objects of the Church, over and above all the imperious claims for its present strait ($60,000 more than the *whole* Church had raised the year before); and in all, without counting a very large sum sent from England, Ireland and America, the people themselves gave *a million and a half* of dollars to meet the wants of the Free Church. Many congregations were formed which could not find pastors, though 114 suitable young men were, in the pressing circumstances, licensed to preach.*

* HANNA: *Memoirs of Rev. Dr. Chalmers;* vol. iv; chaps. xviii. and xix.

FIERY TRIAL THEREFORE NO STRANGE THING: ITS DESIGNS.

These are but a few of the most applicable of the instances of God's ways which are not as our ways, and of his thoughts which are not as our thoughts. And what lessons they teach us if we will "*only believe.*" We are in a crisis of the history of redemption that has had few parallels since the beginning of time. We must for ourselves accept its divine necessities. "*Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing had happened unto you.*"

"SUFFERING IS THE HALF OF OUR MINISTRY."

That these trials are intended, as their first effect, to powerfully affect the ministry of the gospel themselves, cannot be doubted; nor that they are designed to show ministers their own hearts and to compel the deliberate and full choice between "God and mammon;" nor that they are suited to bring men to the feet of God with unwonted earnestness in prayer for temporal and spiritual favors that are to be taught his infinite fulness of love and of power, and thus to be made proper preachers of grace from their own experience, "daysmen" to stand between God and man that, in some sense, have "laid their hand upon both." "Suffering," said Samuel Rutherford from his prison, forsaken by friends and persecuted by foes, "suffering is the half of our ministry." How little have those that have suffered most as ministers in this land known of the sufferings of their "brethren" in other lands, and in other ages? We say plainly to students that if they have been called to "take part in this ministry and apostleship" for the Man of sorrows, and to be chosen vessels to bear his name before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel," they will be shown "how *great things they must suffer* for his name's sake."*

THE CHURCH MUST BE EDUCATED TO GIVE.

Another most conspicuous lesson from the pecuniary trials of ministers, and churches, and boards, at present, is the radical deficiency of the teachings and ordinances of the Church as to the

* "Ye contracted with Christ, I hope, when first ye began to follow him, that ye would bear his cross. Fulfil your part of the contract with patience, and break not to Jesus Christ. Be honest, brother, in your bargaining with him: for who knoweth better how to bring up children than our God? For, (to lay aside his knowledge, of which there is no finding out,) he hath been practised in bringing up his heirs these five thousand years, and his bairns are all well brought up, and many of them are honest men now at home, up in their own house in heaven, and are entered heirs to their Father's inheritance. Now the form of his bringing up was by chastisements, scourging, correcting, nurturing; and see if he maketh exception of any of his bairns. (Rev. iii. 19, Heb. xii. 7, 8.) No: his eldest Son, and his Heir, Jesus, is not excepted. (Heb. ii. 10.) Suffer we must: ere we were born, God decreed it; and it is easier to complain of his decree than to change it." *Rutherford: Letters*, No. xc. Read the lives of Calvin, Baxter, Gonthier, Mowes, for illustrations of this; and above all those utterances from within the very gates of the unseen world, the Farewell Addresses of *Adolphe Monod* (published by Robert Carter & Bros. New York), which is one of the most precious books ever given to the Church.

form and amounts of the appropriations of money due from believers to their God and Saviour. This is the great, the vital defect of Protestantism! Our religion is like a giant born without arms; it has eyes to see, and ears to hear, afar; and feet to run over the world; and vast strength; but it has no arms, to lift up the degraded, and help the wretched, and stretch out the gospel to the dying. It has the wealth of the world, the commerce of the world, the science of the world; but it gives directly of its blessings to the world just *nothing at all.* One bar-room in a hotel, one theatrical company, one mercantile firm, in a large city, has taken as much money within a year as the entire Presbyterian Church of the United States gives to a Board of Missions or of Education.* The whole system of appropriation of money—*without* system, without heart, without sense of relative obligation to God, without fear of his judgments or faith in his rewards—the whole system must be wrong which produces such wretched results. The Jews, that gave their two tenths annually, and other contributions equal sometimes to half their income, shame us. The heathen, that give daily, in as large proportion, stand reproaching us. Without a radical and mighty change in our method of giving, the Church cannot be fully blessed of God; the world cannot be converted. And, as surely, without a change in our preaching, the people will not give. *They do not give because they are not educated to give.* As we allow their love of money to stifle duty to God, so it stifles love to us. We suffer justly. It needs precept, example,† constant information as to the Church's operations, patience with the froward, and wisdom and love. Then if God, who *might* supply his ministry's wants, yet scourges them with the general pecuniary trials now prevailing, does in truth mean, and appoint, every providence, let us at once seek his wisdom and guidance to reform the Church in this particular. *The whole duty, and sin, and fruits, lie first with the ministry.* We urge the consideration of it as a Board of the Church, restricted in the vast field of good open before us; and because we are appointed to conserve the most fundamental of all the Church's interests—the training of its rising membership; and from our responsibility to the young men and the institutions whom our aid and influence does in any way affect. We appeal to the ministry. Are there not some able men who will take this reform effectually in hand?

HINDRANCE TO GENERAL REVIVAL REMOVED.

If this suffering, before spoken of, bring forth its proper fruit in

* It was asserted by a gentleman well informed on the subject that *ten* men could easily be found in the Church whose united incomes for the past year would have paid the entire contributions to all its Boards and Committees, and yet have left enough for the support of their families. On the other hand thousands of church members, many entire churches, gave nothing. See reports in the Minutes of the Assembly.

† Compare Num. xviii. 25—29. See Life of *Oberlin,* chapter vi.—and notice of him in *Home and Foreign Record,* May, 1867.

our own souls, and in humiliation, prayer, and reformation, the most manifest and certain result, as the history of God's dealings with his people in time past assures us, will be a general, and thorough, and mighty revival of religion. America is otherwise ready for a revival such as has not been witnessed since the days of primitive Christianity—greater than the Reformation three centuries ago; a revival which will make the very farthest corners of the habitable globe rejoice in its beneficent effects. The infinite God stands with his hands filled with gifts, prepared to drop them upon the waiting people and nations, as soon as he beholds the Church in a posture to receive them.

INDISPUTABLE DUTY OF INDIVIDUALS.

But, whatever the conduct of the Church, or of others besides themselves, it is most certain that no man who knows the way of life, and is suitably furnished, is free from the personal obligation imposed in the last ascending command of the Lord Jesus Christ, "*Go ye into all the world, preach the gospel to every creature.*" A general uprising of the educated youth of the Church, with the avowed determination to fill the land and the world with the blessings of the gospel, would break up, like the ice before the opening of the warm fountains in the spring season, the terrible apathy that has deadened the Church. But without reference to that, and before that, and whatever the sufferings or hardships in prospect, or the obstacles, from even those "of his own household," still the command is, "*Go!*" The Saviour who gave the charges to the apostles (Matt. chap. x.) and the seventy evangelists, (Luke x.) designed those principles for all succeeding preachers of the same truth, on which hangs the hope of everlasting life to sinners of every age the world around. The zealous servants of Christ in previous ages had not "boards" and "societies" to lean upon, and often but small help from their poor and persecuted brethren. Heathen lands see thousands of merchants, sailors, scholars, physicians, mechanics, adventurers, going there for many other purposes. Strange indeed if preachers of the gospel cannot find some way to get there without all depending on some "board" or "society." And some are going out thus. Several of the most useful missionaries in India and China are young men, or young ladies, of wealth, who are sustaining all the expenses of their work from their own funds. Have we none such to follow them? Others finds means of support by spending a portion of their time as translators, physicians, clerks, &c. Let us pray, and labor, for a *restoration of the spirit of primitive Christianity*. Let us try to bring about the day when every congregation, and perhaps several of the families in a congregation, shall send forth messengers, prayed for, aided, sympathized with, by it; to be its representative in fighting the battles of the Messiah, and hastening the day of his triumph over all his

enemies. We can enlist and equip regiments from every county to make war for the government of our country, and support them on the field, without our being any poorer, to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars: *why not do it for Christ?* We will! We must!

As sure as there is a lesson in history as to the Divine government among men, it is this, repeated over, and over, and over, a thousand times, from the first records till now, that if the lessons of his providence, pointing out what is for the honor of the kingdom of his dear Son, are despised, he will visit this nation again in greater wrath. Some portions of it writhe under recent judgments. The largest part of the people scarcely felt them, and are sinking down into their former ease. But there will come new wars; and these in the shape of persecutions of Christianity itself, and of believers; which will consume their wealth like chaff, and send them flying to hide in the utmost corners of the earth. Thus they shall be made witnesses, in blood and in sorrow, where they would not "go," or send, to bear the witness that saves men from hell, out of the spirit of love. *Consider this, ye that forget God*, or who say, *show us a sign and we will believe.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION THE FUNDAMENTAL EVANGELISTIC AGENCY.

III. Having considered first the calls of providence at the present period, and next the duty of the youth of the Church to obey them, let us next proceed to show the vital connection between these subjects and the design of the Board of Education, for the purpose of enlisting in its behalf the sympathies, the prayers, and the effective coöperation of Christians.

PRINCIPLES ON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED.

The Board of Education is essentially the fundamental agency of the Church in its endeavors to give the gospel to all our land and to all the world. The great want of preachers was felt a hundred years ago, even before that seraphic spirit, Jonathan Edwards, began by his writings to kindle into a blaze the flame of the modern missionary spirit, and to anticipate the day when as the end of the revivals of religion then beginning in the new world, "the vast continent of America, which now (says he) is covered with barbarous ignorance and cruelty, shall be everywhere covered with glorious gospel light and Christian love;" and when "there shall be a glorious pouring out of the Spirit following the clear and powerful preaching of the gospel," which "shall bring in multitudes from every nation, and it shall spread more and more with wonderful swiftness, and vast numbers shall suddenly be brought in, as it were at once, as you may see from Isaiah 66: 7, 8, 9."* And the most moving appeals were made to young men to give themselves to the

* *History of Redemption: Works;* vol. i; pp. 483, 488.

service of Christ in the ministry, and to Christians to furnish the means to fit those who were willing for that work. During the national revival at the beginning of this century pleas such as the following were put forth: "Through the ordering of the great Head of the Church provision is made and making for sending forth heralds of the everlasting gospel to new and distant settlements and among savage tribes. The harvest truly is plenteous but the laborers are few. And what provision is made to increase their number? Are there not pious youth of good genius who long for an education that they may go forth in the service? But alas, they want the means, they have no ability to defray the expense. And to send forth raw undisciplined troops in this arduous service would tend to sink the estimation of the ministry and injure the cause."* One of the earliest appeals, in 1824, from our Board of Education, as at present constituted, over the signatures of Rev. Drs. Ezra Styles Ely and J. J. Janeway, calls upon pious parents to give their sons, upon pious young men to come forward, and upon Christian brethren to supply the funds required for their education. It urges these claims in the most fervent language. "Our Master requires it of us. The calls of destitute churches, that can find none to break to them the bread of life, require it of us. The miseries of the poor heathen, who are perishing by millions for lack of knowledge, require it of us. Yes, brethren, if you love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity; if you love the Church to which you belong; if you wish to prevent a famine of the Word of Life from desolating our land,—Come forward *to the help of the Lord against the mighty.*"†

When the Church throughout the land was greatly refreshed by outpourings of the Holy Spirit, about thirty years ago, the Lord stirred up a new interest in missions and in the education of young men for the ministry. The trumpet calls of the eloquent Dr. John Breckenridge resounded far and wide. In the annual report of the Board for 1835, he says: "The fact is, that doors are opened everywhere for the gospel, and the whole world, as if for the first time awakened to its true wants, is beginning to call for the gospel. Such are the news which meet on our country from our own innumerable vacancies at home. Such is the cry which comes over to us from Africa, from India, from the Islands of the sea, from Papal Europe, and from the heretofore impenetrable darkness and boundless desolations of Asia. Another fact, in affecting contrast with the former is, that we have no adequate number of missionary men who are now willing or prepared to meet these calls. Where an host is needed without delay, we send one after another in such tedious succession, and such small numbers, that they hardly supply the vacancies created by death at the foreign stations. Our Mis-

* *New York Miss. Mag.*: vol. iii. (for 1802); p. 407.
† *Appeal of a Committee of the Board of Education*, &c.; (Phila. 1824,) p. 14.

sionary Rooms, for both the domestic and foreign field, are made houses of mourning by the incessant and unanswered calls for the word of life from a world in ruins. While these things are passing before our eyes, God has moved not only hundreds, but thousands of devoted youth, who are the very flower of the land, to prepare to preach the gospel. They are willing but not ready to go forth. They are dedicated to the work, but not furnished for its performance. It is the business of Education Boards to train this youthful army. A gracious Redeemer has provided them to the hands of the Church; and a speaking Providence calls us to fit them for the field which is white already to the harvest. In such a crisis who does not hear the voice of God; who that is wise and true, will not lend his aid to prepare and send them forth to the perishing and waiting nations?"

APPLICATION OF THOSE PRINCIPLES NOW.

We would take up the appeals of these former leaders in the glorious onward advances of the gospel of salvation, and sound them anew through the Church in all the length and breadth of the land. The first all-essential necessity is the outpouring of the Holy Spirit as at the conspicuous eras mentioned. Nay! inasmuch as the providences of God in the land and through the world, from the empires of the rising of the sun to the golden regions of the going down of the same, promise now so much vaster gifts of grace, let us pray for a hundred times mightier effusions. And let us set ourselves as ministers, as church members, as parents, as teachers, with effectual prayers, with zealous labors, with contributions of money, with the exhibition of a spirit suitable to the grandeur of the prospects before us, to "*prepare the way of the Lord.*"

STATISTICS FROM RECORDS OF THIS BOARD—PROPORTION OF MINISTERS IN THE CHURCH—OF DOMESTIC MISSIONARIES—OF FOREIGN MISSIONARIES—EMINENT CHARACTER OF MANY EDUCATED BY THE CHURCH THROUGH THE BOARD.

And there is something very inspiring to faith, and to renewed effort in behalf of the direct work of the Board of Education, in the observation of the degree to which God has blessed it as an arm of the Church, in the days that are past. Its office, to afford, in a considerate way, the kind maternal aid of the Church to such of her sons as do not possess the pecuniary means to entirely support themselves while engaged in study, (which is the case with the majority of ministers' sons, and those of many useful men and faithful widows,) must necessarily preclude that publicity as to good accomplished, which it is the duty of other Boards to grant as to the particulars of their work, and which is also a chief source of their strength. Hence it has often had silently to bear reproach rather than exhibit names, and display fruits. But it can show aggregates of good such

as may well fill the souls of the Church with gratitude for what it has been enabled through this instrumentality to accomplish. For instance, if we compare the names of the entire ministry of the Church, as contained in the last Minutes of the Assembly, with those enrolled in the register of the candidates aided by the Church through the Board of Education, we find in the latter 1058 out of 2294, which is not far from the one-half. If a certificate of the position of these fathers and brethren is needed, we find it in a thorough examination of the lists of those performing the missionary work, and going forth in the self-denying apostolic enterprises of the Church. Out of 539 men last year commissioned by the Board of Domestic Missions, 305 are on our records; so that while the number of the ministers aided by the Church is somewhat *less* than one-half of the whole, the number of them doing the most difficult and most important work is considerably *more* than one-half so engaged. If we survey the foreign field, the testimony is still most honorable. Of 67 missionaries now laboring to plant the gospel in heathen lands, 34 received assistance from the tender providence of the Church for their education. "The Board of Education (said a Secretary of the Foreign Board some time since) *is the right arm of foreign missions.*" There are some of the stations abroad entirely manned by those whom we find mentioned in our roll. There are those who have been, or are now, faithful and successful preachers, or able translators, or martyrs for the testimony of Jesus, whose names will shine while the Church stands. Even the memorable bloody parade-ground of Cawnpore was not without a witness as honorable for our Church system of education as it was for our system of foreign missions. It would scarce add to such testimony were we to point further to moderators of the General Assembly, and secretaries of different Boards, and professors of theology and of various departments in our colleges, and to presidents of such institutions, and to able editors of papers, and to numerous pastors occupying the most important pulpits in the land, and some of them possessing a European reputation, through their efforts for the kingdom of Christ upon that continent. Surely the Church has had reason to bless God for the vast amount of good accomplished by this primary Board. When we survey the list of noble and honored names in its books, the appalling thought comes over us, what if these benefactions had been withheld?—what if these men had been compelled to turn to other employments than that of building up the cause of righteousness?—what if all these immense, and diversified, and most vitally necessary, labors had not been given to our own beloved Zion?—what if they had been lost to all the best interests of our country?—what if they had never poured their blessings on distant lands? Let us thank God that He has guided, and sustained, and blessed us thus far, and go forward to new and more prayerful, zealous, and unremitting efforts in behalf of this fundamental department of the Church.

TABLE OF CANDIDATES FROM 1819—1866, ACCORDING TO SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES.

The following table has been prepared in order to show the number of candidates recommended to the care of the Board of Education, by every Synod and Presbytery in the Church, from the commencement of the operations of the Board in its present form, January, 1819, till December, 1866, a period of forty-eight years. It speaks important words of both encouragement and admonition. Presbyteries extinct, or not at present in connection with this branch of the Church, are given in *italics*. And it should be remarked, that a larger number than is really due to them appears connected with several Presbyteries in which colleges and theological seminaries are situated, since young men from other portions of the country frequently join them temporarily for their own convenience.

SYNOD OF ALBANY. *Presbytery of* Albany, 91; *Champlain*, 2; *Chenango*, 1; *Columbia*, 15; *Geneva*, 12; Londonderry, 12; Mohawk, 10; *Oneida*, 8; *Saratoga*, 1; Troy, 36..... 188

SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY. *Pres. of* Allegheny, 33; Allegheny City, 41; Beaver, 23; Erie, 29..... 126

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE. *Prcs. of* Baltimore, 29; Carlisle, 45; Lewes, 8; Potomac, 4; Winchester, 26..... 112

SCNOD OF BUFFALO. *Pres. of* Buffalo City, 9; Genesee River, 60; Ogdensburgh, 13; Rochester City, 16; *Steuben*, 1; *St. Lawrence*, 3; *Watertown*, 5; *Wyoming*, 4..... 111

SYNOD OF CHICAGO. *Pres. of* Bureau, 0; Chicago, 24; *Rock Island*, 1; Rock River, 5; Schuyler, 20; Warren, 1..... 51

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI. *Pres. of* Chillicothe, 21; Cincinnati, 34; *Dayton*, 1; Miami, 17; Oxford, 48; Sidney, 11..... 132

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS. *Pres. of* Bloomington, 2; *Hillsboro'* 4; Kaskaskia, 12; Palestine, 20; Peoria, 6; Saline, 3; Sangamon, 8; *Wisconsin*, 2..... 57

SYNOD OF INDIANA. *Pres. of* Indianapolis, 15; Madison, 79; New Albany, 22; *Salem*, 28; Vincennes, 6; White Water, 14..... 164

SYNOD OF IOWA. *Pres. of* Cedar, 7; Dubuque, 20; Fort Dodge, 0; *Omaha*, 1; Toledo, or Vinton, 1..... 29

SYNOD OF KANSAS. *Pres. of* Highland, 0; Leavenworth, 0; Topeka, 1..... 1

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY. *Pres. of* Ebenezer, 12; Louisville, 15; Muhlenburg, 10; Paducah, 4; Transylvania, 80; West Lexington, 7; under care of Synod, 6..... 134

SYNOD OF MISSOURI. *Prcs. of* Lafayette, 3; Missouri, 11; Palmyra, 17; Potosi, 9; St. Louis, 28; South Western Missouri, 0; Upper Missouri, 6; Wyaconda, 0..... 74

SYNOD OF NASHVILLE. *Pres. of* Holston, 5; Knoxville, 1; Maury, 0; Nashville, 6; *Shiloh*, 2; *Tuscumbia*, 5..... 19

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY. *Pres. of* Burlington, 1; *Caledonia*, 2; Elizabethtown, 38; Luzerne, 16; Monmouth, 4; *Montrose*, 9; Newton, 53; New Brunswick, 253; Passaic, 11; Raritan, 17; Susquehanna, 16; *Wilkesbarre*, 1; West Jersey, 16... 437

SYNOD OF NEW YORK. *Pres. of Bedford*, 7; Connecticut, 4; Hudson, 11; Long Island, 16; Nassau, 12; New York, 71; New York 2d, 18; North River, 7; West Africa, 5..... 151

SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIA. *Pres. of* Furrukhabad, 1..... 1

SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA. *Prcs. of* Crawfordsville, 29; Fort Wayne, 5; Lake, 3; Logansport, 17; Muncie, 3..... 57

SYNOD OF OHIO. *Pres. of* Columbus, 28; *Coshocton*, 11; Hocking, 3; *Lancaster*, 2; Marion, 12; Richland, 53; Wooster, 10; Zanesville, 23..... 142

SYNOD OF PACIFIC. *Pres. of* Benicia, 1; California, 1; Oregon, 0; Stockton, 0..... 2

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA. *Pres. of* Donegal, 20; Huntingdon, 54; New Castle, 47; Northumberland, 26; Philadelphia, 147; Philadelphia Central, 9; Philadelphia Second, 35; *Wilmington*, 1..... 339

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH. *Pres. of* Blairsville, 43; Clarion, 5; Ohio, 113; Redstone, 24; Saltsburg, 24..... 209

SYNOD OF ST. PAUL. *Prcs. of* Chippewa, 2; St. Paul, 0; Southern Minnesota, 0.. 2

SYNOD OF SANDUSKY. *Pres. of* Findlay, 1; Maumee, 3; Michigan, 6; Western Reserve, 2..... 12
SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA. *Pres. of* Des Moines, 3; Fairfield, 2; Iowa, 3; Missouri River, 0..... 8
SYNOD OF WHEELING. *Pres. of* New Lisbon, 23; Steubenville, 42; St. Clairsville, 23; Washington, 92; West Virginia, 2..... 182
SYNOD OF WISCONSIN. *Pres. of* Dane, 8; Milwaukie, 9; Winnebago, 7..... 24
SYNOD OF ALABAMA. *Pres. of* Alabama, 5; East Alabama, 4; South Alabama, 14: Tuscaloosa, 6..... 29
SYNOD OF ARKANSAS. *Pres. of* Arkansas, 2..... 2
SYNOD OF GEORGIA. *Pres. of* Cherokee, 8; Flint River, 3; Florida, 2; Georgia, 4; Hopewell, 8..... 25
SYNOD OF MEMPHIS. *Pres. of* Chickasaw, 12; Memphis, 8; Northern Mississippi, 1; Western District, 28..... 49
SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA. *Pres. of* Concord, 14; Fayetteville, 39; Orange, 32... 85
SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI. *Pres. of* Central Mississippi, 2; East Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 30; New Orleans, 1; Red River, 0; Tombeckbee, 2..... 43
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA. *Pres of* Bethel, 8; Charleston, 6; Harmony, 10; South Carolina, 15; recommended by Synod, 25..... 64
SYNOD OF TEXAS. *Pres. of* Brazos, 1; Central Texas, 0; East Texas, 0; West Texas, 0..... 1
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA. *Pres. of Abingdon*, 1; *District of Columbia*, 9; East Hanover, 3; Greenbrier, 11; Lexington, 54; Montgomery, 11; Roanoke, 0; West Hanover, 13..... 10

TOTAL FROM ALL THE SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, TILL DECEMBER, 1866..... 3370

STATEMENT OF CASES OF FAILURE.

There seems to be needed one other summary view of the records of the Board of Education in order that its full value to the Church may be exhibited; that is, one which shall present the comparative number of failures, out of those to whom the aid of the Church has been appropriated. To obtain this we go back a quarter of a century. This is a length of time sufficient to test the efficiency of the present system; and before that it had not been fully perfected, but operated through branches and auxiliaries to such an extent as to make its statements incomplete. From 1842 till the beginning of the present year, we find the names of 2453 candidates who had been under the care of the Church. Of these, there were dropped on account of manifest incapacity, 21; for defects in doctrine, or improprieties of conduct, 17; for engaging in secular employments, 45; total, 83. There died, or were compelled by ill health to abandon study, 26. Of 26 persons out of the whole number of candidates we find no record that they completed their studies; but as so many circumstances would prevent the reports being given, these cannot be counted in any way. It is evident then that we have the testimony, in these careful records, of but 83 persons, during their course of study, failing to accomplish the designs entrusted to the Board, in any such way as to afford grounds for objection to this system of education: that is, three and one-third per cent. It may be questioned whether so small a proportion of failure can be attributed to any other organization of a Christian character; to any other board, or association, or to the fruits of the labors of the pulpit, in any denomination of the Church.

REMARKS UPON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ABOVE TABLES AND SUMMARIES.

In dismissing this branch of the report, we may state that the several tables or summaries which it contains have been carefully prepared in order to give accurate, reliable, and complete information upon points which have been the subjects of much vague and general assertion. This will enable brethren in the ministry and eldership to answer various popular objections. It will afford materials for effective appeals when presenting this cause before their churches for the annual or occasional contributions of funds to maintain it. It will be a further gratifying evidence of the sound scriptural position of that system of church government which makes the presbyterial court of pastors and elders that which is mainly responsible in the selection and care of the rising ministry. It will open up new grounds of encouragement to ministers, elders, and faithful Christians, who may not be possessed of the worldly means necessary, to educate their sons in the spirit of obedience, still in confidence to consecrate them to the service of the Lord Jesus in the office of the ministry, and to commit them in faith to the fostering care, the sympathizing prayers, and the guiding hand, of the Church.

CANDIDATES.

The following table gives a view of the number of candidates during the year:

Number of new candidates received,		81
Whole number on the roll,		
in their Theological course,	125	
in their Collegiate course,	93	
in their Academical course,	43	
Total,		261
Entire number received from the beginning, in 1819,		3416

There have been no deaths reported to us during the year. Two have been dropped from their connection with the Board on account of their marrying; though they both continue to pursue their preparation for the ministry. One has been suspended from the church on account of immorality; and one dropped from our list on account of unsoundness of doctrine, and two for improprieties.

Fifty have been reported to us as having completed their theological studies.

The number given above as the whole that have entered the ministry since 1819, it will be observed is 65 less than the sum of the new candidates added to the "entire number" reported last year. The reason is, that in a thorough revisal of the registers of the candidates from the beginning, it was found that mistakes had

sometimes occurred, as where the same individual, in resuming his studies after several years intermission, or under the care of another presbytery, was enrolled the second time.

The number of new candidates is about the same as that of last year. Surely the revivals that have begun to quicken the Church ought to commence to bear fruit in the consecration of a larger number of the young men brought into the Church to the ministry of the gospel.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. The Day of Prayer for Youth and Literary institutions. (*The last Thursday in February.*)

2. The Sabbath for the Annual Presentation of the objects of the Board. (*The first Sabbath of March.*)

These days were observed with great interest throughout the Church. Two tracts were issued from this office as supplements to the January and February numbers of the *Record*, the first entitled "The Living God," giving an account of the revival two years ago in the Presbyteries of New Castle and Donegal, the other "Our Fathers' God; an Account of our First National Revival of Religion," (at the beginning of this century.) These exhibitions of God's past wonderful mercies helped to stir up many christians to more believing prayer and more earnest efforts. Portions of them were read from many pulpits, and were among the means which God employed in the awakening of souls. We press anew the attention of the churches to the above appointments, because it secures against entire omission of the topics; they occur at a season convenient and suitable for special consideration of those subjects, and for addressing the impenitent and the youth of the Church; and hallowed impressions are made whose influence is felt throughout the year in the prayers and efforts of christians.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD.

The attention of Stated Clerks, and Education Committees of Presbyteries, is specially called to the particulars of the printed form of notification of the acceptance of candidates by the Board, which will be sent always after such action. Its suggestions are most important to keep before the Presbyteries. Another form, corresponding in its design, but suited to the case of the candidate, has been prepared, and will be sent to each one taken under the care of the Board. And it is earnestly requested, for the sake of the interests of this department of effort that the order of the Assembly given in the Rules of the Board, § IV., Art. 1, be kept in remembrance—that each Presbytery transmit "an annual report of their education operations to the Board, as the organ of the Assembly." It would be well if the names, and other information, as to

academies and other leading educational institutions, not directly under the care of Presbyteries or Synods, should be furnished, with the consent of those controlling them, that we may be enabled to communicate them, and indirectly advance their interests.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The following is a general view of the pecuniary affairs of the Board during the ecclesiastical year ending the 1st of May, 1867:

I. CANDIDATES' FUND.		II. SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.
Receipts, . .	$39,319 00	$2,401 41
Balance, 1866, .	20,902 36	2,826 07
	$60,221 36	$5,227 48
Payments, . .	43,684 64	4,879 50
Balance, 1867, .	$16,536 72	$347 98

III. AFRICAN FUND.	
Receipts, . .	$
Balance, 1866, .	594 28
Payments, . .	410 00
Balance, 1867, .	$184 28

Total receipts from all sources, $41,720.41.—$5031.49 less than last year.

The state of the treasury during the months alloted by the Assembly for collections to this Board was a source of much anxiety, on account of the depressed condition of the finances of the country, which has been felt by other Boards also; the remarkably unfavorable spring season, a reason given by many churches in remitting much diminished collections; and the more than ordinary draughts made upon our Treasury from the Candidate's Department to meet larger appropriations called for, and from the School Fund, in order to grant appeals from new institutions, and from those in the South. We close the year with receipts $5,031.49 less than those of last year.

It has been to us a matter of surprise that numerous churches and presbyteries, which make continued calls for aid to schools, &c., remember the "Day of Prayer," and receive more or less blessing from on high, yet have constantly omitted to take up collections for that fund. The Board, in view of the annual repetition of this neglect, and to prevent entirely crippling this department, recommends the General Assembly to establish a rule similar to that which has proved an advantage to the Board of Domestic Missions; namely, that the Board of Education shall not ordinarily grant aid to Presbyteries none of whose churches have taken up collections in its behalf.

The Board closes the financial year feeling that there are some causes for peculiar gratitude to God. One is the considerable

increase in the number of the churches contributing; showing the influence of the Spirit of God in creating a more general interest in this cause, and the duties christians owe to it; as well as a generally more healthful condition of its pecuniary affairs. Many of these contributions have been small, but equally acceptable to the Lord, and desired by the Church, where they are the offerings of sincere faith, and self-denial, and prayer. One minister in the West writes: "my people are the poorest of the poor," but expresses their desire still to help this good work; others say "this is the first collection we have taken for this cause." May such gifts be the pledge of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the hearts of many of their children, and many of their sons be accepted of the Lord as his servants in the ministry of the gospel. It is proper to thankfully acknowledge here also the notification of a liberal legacy bequeathed by Mr. John Means, a member of Lebanon Church, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, *the interest* of which (amounting, on the sum of about $22,000, to from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum,) is to be devoted to the objects of the Board, and will be an important aid in meeting the increasing claims pressing upon us. A monument more wise, and noble, and enduring, than any of marble or bronze!

The French fund has been finally transferred to the Committee of the Presbytery of Chicago, according to the instructions of the General Assembly in 1864.

2. General Education.

1. PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Synods.	Presbyteries.	Churches.
Buffalo.	Ogdensburg.	Morristown.
Chicago.	Chicago.	*Saint Ann's, French.*
Illinois.	Saline	Friendsville.
"	Kaskaskia.	*St. John's German Church, Fosterburg.*
Indiana.	Indianapolis.	Hopewell.
"	New Albany.	*German Church, Jackson co., Ind.*
"	Vincennes.	Upper Indiana.
Iowa.	Dubuque.	Pleasant Grove.
Kansas.	Topeka.	Burlingame.
"	"	Iola.
New Jersey.	Newton.	Stillwater.
"	Burlington.	Burlington.
"	West Jersey.	Absecon.
"	"	Leed's Point.
"	"	May's Landing.
"	"	Williamstown.
New York.	Nassau.	*German Church, East Williamsburg.*
"	"	*German Church, Williamsburg.*
"	New York.	*German Church, Madison Street, N. Y*

Northern Indiana.	Lake.	Valparaiso.
Ohio.	Zanesvile.	*German Church, Newark, Ohio.*
Philadelphia.	Philadelphia Central.	Trinity Church.
St. Paul.	Southern Minnesota.	Rochester, Boy's School.
Wisconsin.	Winnebago.	Kilbourn City Church.
"	"	*French, Robinsonville Church.*
	New Orleans.	*German Church.*
	Holston.	Mt. Bethel.
	"	Salem.
		Santa Fé, New Mexico.

This primary school appeals to the intelligent and faithful pastor for sympathy and active care on many accounts. The Presbyterian Church is one built not upon the hereditary claims of a priestcraft, nor upon any magic in either of the sacraments or in the forms of their administration, nor upon gusts of excitement and enthusiasm, nor upon ignorant prejudices, but upon the reasonable and plain teachings of God's inspired word, as interpreted in our tongue by well-instructed and disciplined minds, under the guidance of the Spirit of holiness and truth. It is a religion, firstly, of humble faith and piety; secondly, of sound learning. It must yield and fall before other systems when this hereditary character is lost. Again, the parochial school is a most powerful auxiliary to the pastor. Spiritually, it affords a daily opportunity for planting seeds of religious truth in the youthful heart, and preparing it for the converting and sanctifying influences of the Spirit of God. Intellectually, it has great importance in the control it affords to the pastor and session of a church over the course of study, the books used, and the teachers employed. Financially, it often comes in, particularly in new and poor sections of the country, as a means by which the resources of the pastor or church may be increased. Many are enabled by the maintenance of a school during a portion of the year, or with perhaps the aid of a good assistant, to supplement an inadequate salary, and comfortably provide for the wants of their families.

One of the greatest dangers connected with the existence of a parochial school is that of a neglect of, or hostility to, the admirable common school system of our land. The greatest care should be taken to maintain the influence of the Presbyterian Church in that system; for the sake of its important bearings on the Church; for the sake of the multitudes of children in the common schools, who are too often either uncared for as they should be, or else are led away under the influence of partial or false religious teaching; and because sound education is one of the chief pledges of our nation's liberties, its unity, its prosperity, its influence over the less favored nations of the earth.

The parochial school, then, has its most useful place to fill, and where possible, it should be established. But the eyes and the heart of every Presbyterian minister should be ever upon the common schools of his vicinity; and his people should be made to feel the

power of his sympathy and prayers in behalf of all the educational influences about them. He should see that good and suitable men are appointed as teachers, sustain them with his counsels, and visit their schools; suggest the best books for use; uphold their acts of discipline by his moral influence in the community; encourage the young to industry in study, obedience, and order, by spirited appeals to them; and aim to elevate the cause of education, and extend its influence, in the region where he lives, by occasional public addresses on the subject.

The great importance of these remarks will be appreciated if it be observed how small the number of our denominational schools, notwithstanding the very powerful efforts made to enlist the Church in the establishment of them; how much other branches of the christian Church are exerting themselves in many parts of the country to control the popular feeling in regard to education; and how greatly many of the common schools need the attention and care of intelligent and sound-minded men to make them really useful and successful.

During the past year the Board of Education has afforded aid to twenty-two parochial schools. Of these nine are German or French, and will be noticed separately.

The following reports will afford a good idea of the character and success of these schools.

The Rev. Andrew Phillips, principal of the school at *Morristown, St. Lawrence county, New York*, has devoted himself, and with success, to not alone instructing the young, but to raising up teachers, qualified and faithful, whose influence should be felt through the schools of the region—a course, the wisdom of which should commend it to the imitation of instructors elsewhere. He writes:

> The school has averaged thirty-five scholars during the year, since last March. Of these nine at present are preparing for teaching, of whom, I think, four will be qualified, if not more, for examination in April. I give none certificates of qualification as recommendations to the Commissioner of Schools for the Assembly districts, unless they previously pass a close examination by myself, and I am well satisfied they are competent. Our religious exercises, daily study of Scriptures and prayer, have been constantly continued; and the blessing of God has rested upon this school. Not one of over fifty scholars, whose names have been on the school list, has been rendered incapable by disease of attending upon school duties, or removed by death; nor has bad conduct required the dismission of any one of that number from the school. Is not this the more remarkable, when there has been but one communicant of the Christian church a member of this school, during this past year of school?

At *May's Landing, New Jersey*, there is a school which will be looked upon with interest as a memorial of sainted laborers such as the world has rarely seen. It is in the general region covered a century ago by the preaching and teaching, to whites and Indians,

of the missionary John Brainerd. The Rev. Allen H. Brown, its acting principal, has added this charge to that of his laborious pastorate, and without present pecuniary recompense, since the income is only sufficient to meet the expense of the necessary assistants. It is part of "the work of an evangelist," who makes "full proof of his ministry," and looks for a reward in the future good of the church, and in the "crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous judge will give at that day." In a recent letter, Mr. Brown writes:

Much improvement has been made, but my own wishes and plans are not yet accomplished. Notwithstanding some difficulties in the present situation, I find my charge *very interesting*, and am renewedly impressed with its importance. And I ask, Have I been brought thus into closer relations with these youth to labor for *their salvation* by God's blessing? We have had from thirty to thirty-five pupils at low rates of tuition, from $2.50 to $5, for eleven weeks. Very few at $5. The studies have been substantially the same as in the preceding report. The catechism is taught daily. The situation is to me entirely new, and until recently I thought that I would never try the experiment. The new experience will not be unprofitable for myself.

The following account from *Illinois* cheers us with its picture of continued faithfulness and usefulness, in a school that has borne good fruit in days past.

Friendsville parochial school reports for term of six months from September 11, 1866, as follows:

The school, as to the number of pupils in attendance, has been very successful, during the six months now closed. There has been an average of about fifty. The grade of studies has not however advanced. The older pupils are beguiled with high wages, and the solicitude of school directors, and go off teaching. This, while it is very flattering, injures this school. We do not have the advantage of their influence. This year, so far, the pupils have been almost entirely new. And so we have had a time of drill and discipline, rather than anything more agreeable.

In addition to the English branches, there have been three classes in Latin, two in algebra, one in geometry, and one in astronomy. We see promise of great good in the lads who are thus entering the academical course. They are almost all hopefully pious and of sprightly minds. Our new academy is very convenient and spacious. There is a main school room, one for the primaries, and a recitation room. They are all furnished with desks of Rankin's patent. About the holidays a friend presented the school with a bell, which has been duly installed in the bell-house, and pleads in all ears, morning, noon, and eve, for education, after its own melodious way. A copy of Mr. A. S Lyman's *Historical Charts* has been presented to the school, by a daughter of the Rev Stephen Bliss, the pioneer Presbyterian pastor of Southeastern Illinois. Miss Kate Finley, a sister of the Rev. J. P. Finley, Stated Clerk of the Synod of Mo., is my assistant. The most acceptable teachers in this and the adjoining counties have our pupils; one has just been received by the Presbytery of Saline, as a candidate for the gospel ministry. So we labor and hope. Remember us in your prayers.

Yours, very truly, S. C. BALDRIDGE.

An example is given, from the prairies of *Iowa*, of the great usefulness of a well-managed school, in communicating blessings to a people, and in preparing the youth for teachers and preachers of

the gospel to many beyond their own circle. The Rev. J. D. Caldwell of Chatham, states:

Our average attendance this year (twenty-two) is less than last year. The cause of which was that our corn crop was greatly damaged by frost, and other principle staples of commerce have very considerably declined. These things have made money scarce and lessened the ability of parents to send their children. Our general line of study is geography, spelling, reading, mental, practical and higher arithmetic, algebra, Ray's first and second parts, grammar in all its branches, philosophy and history, and Latin and Greek, when we have scholars desiring to study the dead languages. We are prepared to teach anything that is needed, but the above branches are all that have as yet been pursued. There have been two conversions of my pupils this winter, though not while they were in attendance at school. There is a precious work in progress now. The most hopeful as to usefulness of my pupils have expressed a desire for the prayers of God's people, and there are several others under the influence of this work of grace, but we as yet cannot tell whether they will yet come out immediately or not. The influence of the school upon the young has been so remarkable that there is not a doubt in the public mind in regard to it. We spend the first half hour of each day in the study of the Scriptures, which is recited as other lessons by answers to questions. One young man of great promise, who is now seeking Christ, I think will enter the ministry if his life is spared. He has been in attendance over two years, is well advanced in philosophy, grammar, history of the United States, and mathematics, but has not studied the dead languages. Nearly all of my pupils are preparing to teach common schools. Seventeen of them taught last winter, and all gave good satisfaction.

A faithful pastor in *Wisconsin* (Rev. W. B. Phelps), relates, with gratitude to God, the benefits a good parochial school has conferred upon his flock through the labors of an excellent lady. He writes in regard to *Kilbourn City:*

The whole number of scholars during the last term was thirty-three. Average attendance twenty-seven. Ages, from six to sixteen years. Branches taught, reading, spelling, intellectual and practical arithmetic, geography, grammar, algebra, Latin, composition, and speaking, and the Shorter Catechism. The standing of the scholars in their classes was very fair, and the condition of the school, in a religious point of view, is very encouraging. During the last winter five, as we trust, met with a change of heart, and much seriousness prevailed in the school. I believe there are no more than six or seven who appear careless and indifferent. The young people's prayer meeting, which is connected with the school, is well attended, and is conducted by the scholars.

2. ACADEMIES.

SYNODS.	PRESBYTERIES.	NAME AND LOCATION.
Albany.	Albany.	Charlton Academy, Charlton, N. Y.
"	"	Windsor Academy, Windsor, N. Y.
Allegheny.	Allegheny.	Witherspoon Institute, Butler, Pa.
Buffalo.	Genesee River.	Geneseo Academy, Geneseo, N. Y.
Cincinnati.	Miami.	Miami Presb. Academy, Monroe, Ohio.
"	Oxford.	Oxford Female College, Oxford, Ohio.
Illinois.	Bloomington.	Onarga Institute, Onarga, Ill.
"	Palestine.	Edgar Academy, Paris, Ill.
"	Peoria.	Henry Coll. Institute, Henry, Ill.
Iowa.	Dubuque.	Epworth Female Sem., Epworth, Iowa.
"	"	Lenox Coll. Institute, Hopkinton, Iowa.
Kansas.	Topeka.	Geneva Academy, Geneva, Kansas.
Missouri.	St. Louis.	Lindenwood Fem. Col., St. Charlas, Mo.
"	Palmyra.	Van Rensselaer Acad,, Pigeon Creek, Ralls county, Mo.
New Jersey.	Newton.	Blairsville Academy, Blairsville, N. J.
"	New Brunswick.	Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Memorial Institute.

New Jersey.	Newton.	Newton Academy, Newton, N. J.
"	Susquehanna.	Susquehanna Coll. Inst., Towanda, Pa.
"	West Jersey.	West Jersey Acad., Bridgeton, N. J.
Northern Indiana.	Logansport.	Logansport Acad., Logansport, Ind.
" "	Crawfordsville.	Waveland Academy, Waveland, Ind.
Ohio.	Richland and Wooster.	Vermillion Institute, Hayesville, Ohio.
Pittsburgh.	Blairsville.	Elders' Ridge Acad., Elders' Ridge, Pa.
"	Redstone.	Dunlap's Cr'k Acad., Merrittstown, Pa.
St. Paul.	Southern Minnesota.	Rochester Fem. Sem., Rochester, Minn.
Nashville.	Holston.	Washington Female College, Greenville, E. Tenn.
"	"	Maury Acad., Dandridge, E. Tenn.

If there be one institution in the country that should be peculiarly "Presbyterian," it is the *academy*. We believe there are more academies in connection with our own Church than with any other; certainly there are so in proportion to our numbers. Here, at least, there is little competition with the common school. In it the choicest and brightest youths of the district can be gathered. They are in a stage of intellectual advancement the most suitable for the exertion upon them of influences that shall make them useful members of society, true and well-instructed Christians, and many of them candidates for the honor of serving God in the ministry. The academy is more permanent than the parochial school; more interesting to the minister, and accordant with his professional employments; more attractive to the public mind. There are numerous most weighty reasons why more academies should be established by Presbyterian ministers in favorable situations throughout the land. And yet this emphatic remark must be made—they should be built up by the sympathies and the contributions of the people of the region. If a project be wildly plunged into, with the expectation that a brilliant heap of brick and mortar is the principal desideratum, the end will probably be that of a once famous institution on the shores of the Mississippi, to which large sums were contributed by various denominations a generation gone, whose walls, with those of its professors' residences, now for years past have been the mine whence the farmers, for many miles around, have plundered the materials for their chimnies and other profane uses. But if good teachers be secured; if the beginnings be modest, but such as to secure the confidence of the people; if the need of enlarged facilities be made evident by the increase of students, and the necessities of their progress; and if hearty and continued efforts be made to secure the concurrence of the public by suitable exhibitions, by information communicated through the local newspapers, and by addresses at propitious times from educated gentlemen of various professions, in the town, and those round it; then it will be strange, indeed, if the merited success shall not follow, the forms overflow with ambitious students, the gratification of success sweeten the labors and necessary acts of self-denial connected with every good work, God's favor be manifested, and as for edifices and apparatus, "all these things shall be added unto you." There is One

who holds the well-worn key to all the wealth of society. He distributes it as he pleases. He loves to reward those that faithfully serve him. He is most willing to answer believing prayer.

Such reflections as these should animate the ministry of the Presbyterian Church to apply themselves with vigor to the duty they owe to the kingdom of the Redeemer, and to the souls of the rising generation. The dark alternative is the ignorance and the depravity of the youth; the degradation of the tone of society; the loss of additions to the number of the Church, and to the force of the ministry; and the stern account we must render, confronted by ruined souls and a dishonored Saviour, in the final day.

It is not found generally so advantageous that the institution should be directly and immediately under the annual inspection of a presbytery, as that the presbytery should guarantee its integrity and position by the appointment of the trustees, who should be men with whom may be left the responsibility of its success; the presbytery heartily sympathizing with the general aims, praying for its usefulness, and coöperating on public occasions, as the interests of the cause may demand.

What pecuniary aid is needed, should be confidently sought, not alone from our own, but from the people of all denominations, or of no denomination; who will generally render a portion, if the spirit of the institution be not first sectarian, and then Christian; but first Christian, and then sectarian. Where it cannot possibly, on account of the extreme poverty, or the newness and sparseness of the population of the region, be obtained there, recourse should be had primarily to churches in the sections from which those most interested have emigrated, or with which they are nearest connected ecclesiastically, or to which they are the feeders commercially. This tends to develope the benevolence of such churches, upon which there are few claims indeed compared with the scores that, large and small, week after week, often several in one day, and of the greatest variety, are importuning at the doors of Christians resident in the principal cities; a burthen that the most liberal and sincere sometimes feel to be unequally distributed, on account of the negligence of their brethren to cultivate the spirit of charity in their own fields. And it must be solemnly borne in mind that the advancement of local interests must be a failure as long as there is a dependence on remote sources for their chief supplies. This is the common sense that governs men in their worldly business. The application of it to the charge of the "goods" which the Master hath delivered unto us, "every man according to his several ability," would secure to our enterprises an equal general success; nay, a more than equal success, if with the same measure of wisdom and fidelity we serve higher ends, and a God who is the rewarder of them that diligently seek him.

The Board of Education will give its cordial recommendation to

institutions worthy of it, where that may be desired in order to secure to their representatives access to churches, or parts of the country, where they are not well known. And the appropriations authorized by the General Assembly to supplement the salaries of teachers and professors will be cheerfully granted, with the belief that the Church will sustain us in doing so, where needed.

The following reports are samples of what has been accomplished in some of the Academies during the year which has just closed:

WITHERSPOON INSTITUTE.

The Witherspoon Institute, located in Butler, Pennsylvania, is under the control of the Presbytery of Allegheny.

This institution has been in successful operation for seventeen years. During the late war its numbers were considerably reduced, but it has now fully recovered its former prosperity, and is steadily growing in favor throughout the community. It is now largely patronized by other denominations of Christians. In view of the increasing number of pupils attending this Institute, the Presbytery one year ago resolved to erect additional buildings for their better accommodation, and also to accommodate the family of the principal, and open a boarding house for the female department. The committee appointed to secure funds and erect the buildings went promptly to work, and now the whole is so far completed, that we are occupying it at the present time.

We have now a building ninety feet front, and sixty feet in rear extent, containing twenty-four rooms. During the past year we have had an aggregate attendance of 158 scholars, 90 males and 68 females. We are gradually elevating the standard of education, and enlarging the course of study. Facilities are now afforded to young ladies for a complete and thorough course of education. Young men are prepared for any class in college, or for business, and all under the direct supervision of the Presbytery, and under the constant restraints and influence of our blessed religion. We feel that the Witherspoon Institute is doing a good work for individual souls, for the Church and the world. Our pupils have been orderly, and have made good progress in their studies. We have had no special religious interest in the school, though a number of the scholars have united with the church during the past year.

W. I. Brugh, *Principal.*

Butler, Pa., April, 1867.

ONARGA INSTITUTE, (ILLINOIS.)

The Onarga Institute opened in May, 1865, with seventeen pupils. It had then neither a "local habitation nor a name;" now it has both. The former it obtained through the generosity of an elder of the Onarga Presbyterian church; the latter through the public confidence in the general management of the school, and in the thorough instruction of its accomplished teachers. The number of pupils constantly increased until it has reached seventy-four at the close of the last term. And this gain has been made while a Seminary, under the control of another religious denomination, and the local free school, have been in operation.

The degree of advancement of pupils when admitted, has varied so much that the classes have necessarily been numerous. They range from spelling and reading to trigonometry and Greek.

In the organization of the school, the session of the church appointed a Board of Directors, charged with prescribing the details for its management. The Presbytery of Bloomington also appointed a Board of Visitors. In the conduct of the school, the daily sessions are opened with Bible-reading and prayer. The Bible *has not* been crowded into a corner, but receives due attention in the weekly lessons. Two lessons in vocal music have been given each week to the entire school. The teachers have been members of the Presbyterian church. Their influence over the pupils has been most salutary. A feeling of religious interest has existed among the pupils during almost the entire term. Six of those who were pupils during this

or last session have been gathered into the church on their profession of faith in Jesus. One of these, a youth of promise, looking forward to a College course, we trust the Master has called to be a laborer in the fields already white to harvest. A students' prayer-meeting is held every Monday evening. It is full of interest both to teachers and scholars.

What we most need, and most earnestly desire, is the baptism of the Holy Spirit upon the youth gathered here. This would bring for us the glad time promised the Church, when "all her children shall be taught of God, and great shall be the peace of her children."

ALEXANDER G WILSON, *President of Board of Directors.*
ISAAC AMERMAN, *Clerk of Session.*

Onarga, Iroquois county, Illinois, March, 1867.

EPWORTH SEMINARY.

This institution, located in the village of Epworth, Dubuque county, Iowa, eighteen miles by railroad west of the city of Dubuque, was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Dubuque last fall. Since then two terms have been taught, and seventy-six names enrolled as pupils. A wide field of usefulness is open before this school, and already its influence *for good* has been felt in the cause of sound education, and in the encouragement of the few and scattered Presbyterians of this region. During the last term a *very marked religious interest* has been manifest. Daily religious instruction is given in the way of lectures by the principal, reading the Bible, and repeating the Ten Commandments and other portions of Scripture by the pupils, in addition to prayer and singing.

The Rev. S. Jewett and Miss Mary Jewett are the principal teachers.

By order of Committee of Presbytery.

R. S. ALEXANDER, *Chairman.*

March, 1867.

The following is the report of the principal:

This school, since its connection with the Dubuque Presbytery, September 1st, 1866, has numbered on its roll 76 pupils—males, 40; females, 36.

Beside the common branches taught, there have been 17 studying algebra; 2. geometry and trigonometry; 3, rhetoric; 4, Latin; 10, Bookkeeping; 1, natural philosophy; 16, United States History; number expecting to be teachers, 16.

Religious Exercises and Instruction.—The Bible has been read, and its doctrines and precepts taught and explained, statedly, in the morning, before opening the school with prayer. Also all the pupils of the school have memorized and repeated the ten commandments, portions of the Psalms, many of the Proverbs of Solomon, portions of the sermon on the mount, the Lord's prayer, and many other passages of Scripture. School is closed uniformly with devotional singing.

Increased attention and interest is manifested in all the religious exercises. Recently there has been one hopeful conversion, and it is hoped that others are seriously thoughtful about the interests of their souls.

No known cases of any who have consecrated themselves to study for the ministry. May the Lord of the vineyard make this infant institution instrumental in the training of many precious youth for usefulness in the Church.

S. JEWETT.

Epworth, Iowa, March, 1867.

LENOX COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

We have had during the winter term just closed ninety students, pursuing studies in the English, mathematical and classical departments. In the first we have had classes in English grammar, analysis, history, &c. In the mathematical we have had classes in arithmetic, (C. S. and higher) algebra, geometry, trigonometry, &c., in the classical we have had classes in Latin lessons, Sallust, Virgil, Greek lessons, (Crosby's) Anabasis, &c. We have had no conversions to my knowledge. We have connected with us one candidate for the ministry. I am not prepared to say how many expect to teach. Doubtless a considerable proportion of them. Quite a num-

ber leave at the close of every term with the expectation of teaching. We have had, I am sorry to say, no special manifestations of the presence of God's Spirit amongst us.

SAMUEL HODGE.

Hopkintown, Iowa, March, 1867.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Our school, during the past year, has been kept up under various difficulties. At the close of the last year the Rev. James McWilliam, principal, resigned, and the Rev. F. Knighton, who was engaged to take his place, could not begin his labors until the close of our spring term. Our former preceptress, who was expected to continue, could not remain on account of ill-health, and one whole term passed away before her place could be filled. Our corps of teachers has, however, been kept full. So many changes taking place have to some extent kept pupils out of the school. The number in attendance during the year has been 120. At least a fourth of these have been teachers, who only come for one term and then go out to teach during the rest of the year. From this and other causes the average attendance has not been more than 75. We have a class of young men who are prepared for the freshman class at college, and others who will be ready in a year. We have a class of young ladies who will graduate at the close of the year.

About half of the students are Christians, and the power of the religion of Christ is felt in the school. Five or six of our young men are studying for the ministry.

This institution was founded in faith and prayer, and up to this time it has been made a blessing to this community.

J. D. HEWITT.

Towanda, Pa., March, 1867.

WAVELAND PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY.

Waveland Academy is under the care of the Crawfordsville Presbytery. Since its establishment in 1847, its career has been one of usefulness and success. Its graduates and former pupils fill prominent positions in the various professions and pursuits of life. The Bible is made a daily *study*. The claims of religion are pressed upon the attention of the students, in the most tender and faithful manner. God has heard the earnest prayers and blessed the faithful labors of the instructors, and revival upon revival has blessed the pupils, bringing many into the fold of Christ, and constraining many of our young men to enter the ministry.

A few weeks age, while God was pouring a rich blessing upon our church, the academy shared in the copious shower. Indeed, the first service was held in the chapel on "the last Thursday of February." It was a solemn meeting, and gave promise of the approaching revival. The interest became so intense that the students petitioned for a suspension of the recitations, that they might give more diligence to spiritual matters. Of the fifty-two, who made a public profession, *twenty-two* were students. Others are yet inquiring the way of salvation. We hope the good work has not yet ended. For three successive years we have been blessed with revivals, and in each, has the Academy shared largely. Prof. H. S. Kritz, the present principal, has been connected with the Academy about fourteen years, and as a Christian gentleman and educator, has no superior. His pupils are fondly attached to him, and go out into the world imbued with his high-toned spirit, and well fitted, through his thorough training, for life's duties. Patiently has he toiled and sacrificed for the Church—for Presbyterianism, though tempted with flattering offerings to go elsewhere. Our school has done a noble work, though it has been on a small capital, with few pretensions and with scarcely any effort in the way of advertising. I am persuaded it may do a greater work for the Church, if rightly sustained. Located, in a place, *entirely* free from the ordinary temptations to vice, with an enviable and extended reputation, as a school of thorough religious and intellectual culture, with competent teachers, if sustained by the Church, its stream of influence can but widen. What we lack is *money*. The churches of our Presbytery are all struggling to keep alive. The burden, indeed we might say the entire expense of conducting the school has fallen upon the Waveland church and Prof. Kritz. Our church has been and is still heavily taxed in the way of church building, parsonage, and salary. Just now she can do nothing for the Academy. If the

school is suspended Presbyterianism will greatly suffer. Schools of other denominations are starting up vigorously all around us. What shall we do? We want an additional building, ought to have a professorship endowed, or a few hundred dollars to assist in securing another teacher. We could use, profitably for the Church and for the glory of God, several thousands of dollars, but if we could get a few hundreds the relief would be great.

R. Irwin, Jr., *Pres. of Board of Trustees.*

Waveland, Indiana, April, 1867.

LOGANSPORT PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY.

This institution has been in successful operation during the past year. It has very amply supplied a want deeply felt, not only by the immediate community, but also by the whole general section in which it is located.

Like many similar enterprises, Logansport Academy has had to struggle with pecuniary embarrassments, but we trust its noble patrons have carried it through the heaviest of its trials, and that the future may witness the happy results that will attend the uninterrupted labors of its devoted corps of teachers. Presbyterians of all that region will unquestionably find it to their advantage and the benefit of their children, boys and girls, to concentrate their patronage and coöperation upon this school, persisting in its support until it is placed above all pecuniary trammels. One good Academy, generously sustained by the united energies of a Presbytery, will do more good, and do it more effectively, than several poorly located, poorly equipped, and consequently poorly patronized schools. Logansport is one of those centres of influence which we suppose the Church in this portion of Indiana should resolve to seize and persistently hold, from which to battle successfully against the many phases of infidelity and irreligion with which the adversary is now blinding and attempting the destruction of the rising generation. The friends of education and of our church within the scope of the influence of this Academy, should rally to its rescue, and by concerted action send it joyfully onward in its blessed career of good.

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The number of pupils in attendance during the past year has been eighty-five. This is a smaller number than reported last year, from the fact that a private Normal School has been established in this place for the accommodation of transient pupils who wish to teach. And in connection with this school the anti-christian element in our community have put forth earnest and unscrupulous efforts to weaken us as much as possible. Our average attendance this year is larger than last, so that the results of the present year are more satisfactory as regards the permanent intellectual and moral good of our pupils. In the boarding department we have had twelve young ladies; and in this department especially we see the fruit of our labors. During the past two months, by the blessing of God, five have given themselves to Christ, and others are feeling the necessity of taking the same step. We have also had the presence of the Holy Spirit and some conversions in the day-school. A weekly prayer-meeting and Bible-class have been sustained by the pupils. The grade of studies pursued range from the elementary to those of the highest department. With grateful acknowledgment of the sympathy, encouragement and aid received from the "Board," and an earnest desire that what has been given may bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of God, we remain in Christian fellowship yours.

M. M. Rice,
M. R. Andrews, } *Principals.*

WASHINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution was opened November 26th, 1866, in the building occupied before the war as Washington (Male) College. The Presbytery of Holston, having prayerfully considered the educational wants of our church in this section, received this institution under its care September 28th, 1866, and changed it into a College for Females, as Tusculum, a few miles distant, is revived, and designed as a College for the other sex. An ample and qualified corps of teachers has been secured, and others will be engaged as circumstances may require. Eighty-five pupils have en-

tered the College, and the average attendance has been about seventy. The plan of the school is similar to that of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary at South Hadley, Mass. Sixty of the young ladies reside in the building with the teachers. The entire domestic work of the institution is performed by the pupils themselves. The progress in their studies and the deportment of the young ladies have been very commendable. All the studies usual in the best institutions for female education are pursued in Washington College. The religious element is very strong and decidedly healthful. Thirty-two of the young ladies are professors of religion. Five were converted during the last winter, and have connected themselves with the church. All pupils are required to attend Sabbath-school and Bible-class instruction. The encouraging features of this enterprise are: 1st. The large patronage and favor that it has received in a community where slavery so lately existed. It is a *labor school* in reality. 2d. Its location is favorable for a more extensive patronage, being situated conveniently to Virginia and North Carolina on the great Southern and Western Railroad route. 3d. The general confidence manifested towards it in the whole community and country around. The things needed in order the more efficiently to accomplish the work before us, are, 1st. The beginning of an endowment. Another well qualified teacher should be engaged as soon as the funds will justify. 2d. More means to continue repairs and to enlarge the present buildings. All the accommodations are now occupied, and we are reluctantly turning urgent applicants for admission away, and still they come. *What shall be done?* Nearly $800 were expended in repairing the devastations made upon the buildings by the war before the school could be opened. Much more is needed to complete necessary repairs. 3d. The beginning of a library and apparatus. The old library and apparatus were all lost by the ravages of the Rebellion. Who will contribute for these objects? Our firm reliance is in the Great Head of the Church—whose we are, and whom we serve, that He will bring about the means. Our work in East Tennessee is a great one, and *now* is emphatically our time of need.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. RANKIN,
WM. COWAN,
JAMES PATTON,
Committee of the Board of Trustees of Washington Female College.

Greenville, East Tennessee.

CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER INSTITUTE.

In connection with the list of academies mention should be made of the above institute, which was originated by friends of the much honored and beloved man whose name it bears; firstly, to be a memorial of his character and labors in behalf of education; secondly, to embody for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church the ideas which the Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., has so successfully sustained—that is, to combine in one elementary institution the advantages of a high standard of scholarship and thorough training with low or gratuitous tuition and living, afforded by an endowment sufficient for the purpose. These are objects which need no commendation to intelligent men and true Presbyterians. To devote his matured experience and wide influence to them, the Rev. Dr. James Wood, former Associate Secretary of the Board of Education, left a post of much usefulness and honor in the West, and consecrated his remaining days. He entered with zeal upon the collection of the funds necessary to complete the fine building at Hightstown, and the spread of information upon which to base ulterior efforts. Alas, how brittle the poor thread of this life! As for him, it had it in his heart to build a house, and had made ready for the building; but it has been given to others to finish. And

now where are the spiritual sons who will take heed, and be strong, and do it? And where are those who love the Lord, and his kingdom, who will furnish the gold, and the silver, and what things are needed for every kind of service? All things come of him, and of his own do we give unto him. *Our* days on earth are as a shadow. Let his servants hasten to offer willingly of such things as they are able. (Compare 1 Chron. 28th and 29th chaps.)

The above reports, sent to us from widely-dispersed and important institutions, should deeply impress the hearts of all interested in their work and influence in the Church. They generally exhibit, along with evidences of usefulness and of the Divine blessing, the urgent necessity for larger means to meet their expenses, to put into their hands improved and enlarged means of accomplishing their educational designs, and to enable them to cope with the zealous enterprise of others pressing on for precedence. The hearty coöperation of the ministry interested in each of them, the employment of the methods before suggested, and the efforts of active and interested persons who shall devote themselves to the work of establishing them on permanent foundations, will surely meet with God's blessing, save them to the Church, and make them lights to shed their influence over wide regions, and even to distant lands.

3. COLLEGES.

NAME.	LOCATION.	FOUNDED.
New Jersey,	Princeton,	1746.
Tusculum,	Greenville, East Tenn.,	1796.
Washington and Jefferson,	Washington and Canonsburg, Pa.,	1802 and 1806.
Centre,	Danville, Ky.,	1823.
Lafayette,	Easton, Pa.,	1832.
Hanover,	Hanover, Ind.,	1833.
Carroll,	Waukesha, Wis.,	1849.
Westminster,	Fulton, Mo.,	1853.
Lincoln University,	Oxford, Pa.,	1856.
Highland University,	Highland, Kansas,	1858.
City University,	San Francisco, Cal.,	1860.
Wooster University,	Wooster, Ohio,	1866.
German Theological School,	*Dubuque, Iowa,*	1854.

There was a time when the Presbyterian Church was considered by the people of America to be, in connection with its early ally, the Congregational Church, the foremost friend of education. This was its strength; this was its glory. But during the past generation a change has come over it. Let us make the comparison. Before 1840, 14 Old-school Presbyterian colleges were established, of which 7 only remain alive and in connection with our branch of the Church; since that date 13 have been commenced, of which 7 remain at the present time. Of 12 connected with the Dutch Reformed, German Reformed, and New-school branches, 8 were planted before that date, 4 since. The Congregational Church had 9 before that, and has built up 2 since. Let us contrast with this the zeal

manifested by other denominations in this department. The Baptist Church had before 1860, 13 colleges, but has since added, or attempted to add, 24 to the number. The Methodists have increased their 10 institutions with 24 more, some of them liberally endowed. The Lutherans, who had but 1 in the year mentioned, and were scarcely known as a sect, have since established 12. The Roman Catholics have pushed the multiplication of educational and charitable institutions with great activity; to 8 of the former, of the highest class, they have added 27 more. In the same period of twenty-seven years several minor and anti-evangelical sects have taken the field; several Masonic colleges have been created; the system of State education has been greatly expanded and elevated; free academies, high schools, and normal schools, have been erected; and numerous special institutions, scientific, military, agricultural, &c., have added another phase to the general progress of education. The agricultural colleges have been largely endowed in some of the States with grants of land from the state or general governments. It is most evident, then, that others are outstripping us, and that we are losing our original influence over the mind of the nation. The greater activity of some other denominations is seen in their having taken possession of several important institutions that were entirely, or partially, Presbyterian in their origin. We seem to want the self-denial, patience, and willingness to labor, that our fathers exhibited. We cannot be content with small beginnings, and to follow the developments of God's providence in faith and prayerfulness. And on the other hand our people do not seem to have been awakened to the demands of the time, and to give of their means to meet them.

We dare not speculate upon the general results to the nation, of the preponderance of forms of religion whose type is far different from the scriptural, profound, spiritual, and complete system of Calvinism, which has been the secret life-blood of American republican institutions. But if the country has suffered from our backwardness, much more has the Church. Since 1840, the territory of the United States has increased from two and a quarter millions of square miles to three and a half millions. A Pacific empire, within our limits, has been added to the world. Our population, then seventeen, has become thirty-seven millions. The events of that period of our history have transformed our national life, and sent forth impulses that have penetrated and quickened every nation and tribe of human kind. But our Church has not kept pace with this amazing advance. Strange to say, the number of young men entering the ministry is not so great as it was a generation ago. New States and Territories have been speedily flooded with preachers, and seminaries, of other and less spiritual and sound faith; but yet, with the insufficient augmentation of our means of education, there has been still further a large decrease in the proportion of

the graduates of our colleges who have yielded to the calls of their perishing fellow-men for guidance in the way that leads to life, compared with those that have chosen more gainful and easy professions.

Twenty years ago the Board of Education, under the able leadership of Dr. Van Rensselaer, with the powerful support of Dr. Chester, and afterwards also of Dr. Wood, as associates in office, and of a numerous and wide-spread corps of sympathizing fellow-laborers, undertook the work of thoroughly arousing the Church to the general claims of denominational education. They had a new department engrafted upon the Board, which was intended to receive and apply the contributions of the Church to the maintenance of teachers. And they even exceeded the action of the Assembly, and devoted themselves with great energy and hopefulness to the collection of funds for the endowment of particular institutions. The sacrifices of life, and all life holds of value, which they made to accomplish the end, cannot be told. But we shrink from the description of how limited the results compared with the efforts, and of how speedy the subsidence of the mass when the motive force was abated; or of how deficient the Church is in educational institutions in many of those parts of the country which it is of the first importance for us to occupy and cultivate.

When we set ourselves to consider on the one hand the vigorous growth and the present great emergency of our country, and the strange posture of numerous and mighty empires and people in all the world, stretching out their imploring hands for instruction as they never have done before to us, and to others in possession of the book of life, and on the other hand our guilty lethargy and failure to meet these appeals, does it not seem as if the first duty is that of a great and general humbling of ourselves, with confession of our sins, before God; and of prayer that he would pour down his holy Spirit on our hearts, as his ministry, with power, and that he would revive his work in our synods, and presbyteries, and churches? We need to be inspired with zeal to "attempt great things, and expect great things" in the advancement of his kingdom; with patience to endure trials, overcome obstacles, and bear reproaches; and with diligence to labor, not for self and for what the eyes see, but for Christ, and for the future and the unseen. To multiply and train mere scholars, or to aim at the general improvement of society, will not sustain us; nothing but the consciousness that, like the disciple who lay in the bosom of Jesus and knew most of the heart of Jesus, we go forth, along with the testimony of a "son of thunder" from the pulpit, to plant our schools, as John did at Ephesus, to supply the ranks of the all-conquering armies of Immanuel when we are laid silent in the grave. And will a Christian people, when they see the work of the Lord prosper, and have the facts and motives bearing upon it spread before them, and often

dwelt upon with enthusiasm by their spiritual guides, and are told their responsibilities as those that have been "put in trust with the gospel" for our dying race, refuse to exert themselves also, and pray, and give freely of their money, or land, or personal labor, or whatsoever they can—will they not, as was often done in the times of our fathers, though poor, yet share their scanty supply of raiment, with the pious student, and welcome him to their own plain board with the joy of an Obed-edom? No! If we as ministers will but perform heartily the work of the Lord, the Church will, even if it do not yet possess it, be infused by his Spirit with a kindred faith, and courage, and zeal. Help and helpers will be found for every good enterprise. Princes and people shall be rivals in labors and in gifts; and it shall be proclaimed they "bring more than is enough for the service of the work." And the nation and the world shall reap the benefit.

The notices of colleges were so full in last year's report, that we will only present, for consideration now, statements as to some that have immediate and special claims. The first of these is one known in early days as Greenville College, in Tennessee. It was founded during the last century, and through its influence for truth and right has accomplished great good in the South and Southwest. It has now taken the name of *Tusculum*. The forcible appeals of president Doak, and of its financial agent, who has been engaged during the winter in visiting some of the centres of wealth in the North, we give below, with the hope of their entire success.

TUSCULUM COLLEGE.

The loyal Presbyterians of East Tennessee, having fully realized all the evils of this state of things, determined to make an earnest effort to build up one College for young men, where several formerly existed, at some central point; and so organized as to afford the means of a thorough education. This whole question was submitted to the Presbytery of Holston, and after a very long and careful examination of it, the Presbytery unanimously decided to locate this institution at Tusculum, near Greenville; and the College, already established at this place, was taken under the care of Presbytery. Presbytery at the same time received under its care Washington College, and changed it into a college for young ladies. Tusculum College had been partially reorganized since the war, with a success far exceeding the highest expectations of its friends. Students came in greater number than could be conveniently accommodated, so that about one-third of their number, most of whom have been union soldiers, are camping in temporary huts, supporting themselves, and determined to make every sacrifice in order to obtain an education. A college in this locality must exert its influence chiefly in East Tennessee, Southwestern Virginia, and North Carolina; but judging from the past history of the college here, its influence will also extend, in a greater or less degree, to every Southern State. And there is no other one point, from which a loyal influence can be so effectually extended to these States. The loyal Presbyterians here feel that this College must be to them an important means of grace; that the future prosperity of the Church depends in large measure on its success; consequently there is a deep and intense anxiety to build up an institution that will meet the wants of the country and Church. But the loyal people are helpless. They have been so utterly wasted and impoverished by a cruel and relentless military despotism, that they are utterly powerless. So that, however great may be their anxiety, however earnestly they may desire to see the wastes repaired and the walls of Zion restored, they must wait,

hope, and pray, until, in the good providence of God, his people in more favored parts of the land will come to their help.

W. S. Doak, *Pres. Tusculum College.*

Tusculum, near Greenville, East Tenn., March, 1867.

Professor Rankin says, in an appeal endorsed by leading ministers, and many well known gentlemen of the South:—"It is proposed by the friends of this truly National Literary Institution, to raise funds to repair the present ones and erect new ones—to replace the library apparatus, &c., destroyed by the war. The importance of this enterprise must at once be seen and felt by every American patriot and Christian. The almost unparalleled sufferings of the noble loyalists of East Tennessee,—their Spartan-like fidelity to the Government,—the wasted condition of their country,—the intense desire of the rising generation for education, so long interrupted by war—and the imperative necessity of qualifying the young men of that important portion of the Republic for usefulness, are all grounds of appeal to every philanthropist. Its location near Greenville, East Tennessee, is central and commanding. It is upon 'the great railroad route' from the North to the South-west; in a region whose beauty, salubrity, and the freedom-loving character of its inhabitants, have won for it the designation of 'The Switzerland of America.' Population is rapidly flowing in there from distant sections. The vast mineral wealth of the neighboring mountains is attracting capital both from this country and from England. Herds of sheep and cattle are being brought in. No part of the South is now looked upon with more general interest. Now, that the pernicious influences of slavery have been forever swept away, that part of the Union is stirred with a powerful spirit of improvement. It is a matter of the very first importance that this influential portion of the South should be enabled to revive her institutions of learning, and take the lead in the restoration upon new principles of social order. This is the fair side of the picture. The other side is: that all that splendid region has been utterly beggared by the war. Multitudes of our strong men have been enlisted, and lost their lives, in the defence of the Union. Families have been impoverished and brought to great distress. Our farms have been wasted, and our manufactures ruined, during the recent tremendous struggle. Our friends living in the North have heard of what we have suffered, with the hearing of the ear; but we have passed through all their horrors, and are now experiencing all their sad results. Tusculum College was re-opened in September last, with seventy students, a majority of whom were soldiers in the United States army. They are now in course of education under great difficulties. They are living in temporary huts, and are boarding themselves, for the want of necessary buildings, &c. Munificent donations have been made from the North to revive colleges in the South, which are under sectional influences and control. Shall there not be one loyal institution south of the thirty-sixth degree of latitude open to the sons of those who love the American Republic? What is wanted is money to repair and carry on this Institution on a scale equal in some degree to the urgent wants of the country. To do this, at least $25,000 will be necessary to put the buildings, library, apparatus, &c., in proper repair; and four Professorships should be permanently endowed at $15,000 each. The funds belonging to the College before the war are nearly all lost. Now is the time for the friends of education and religion,—for the friends of their country,—to come to our aid. *It is our time of greatest need.* We entreat those who have the means to aid us as the Lord has spared them and prospered them.

W. B. Rankin, *Agent Tusculum College.*

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

The prospect of the endowment of Washington and Jefferson College has assumed an aspect of certainty since the beginning of the present year. On February 12th to 14th, there was held at the city of Pittsburgh a "a centenary convention," whose object was to revive the spirit of the fathers of the church in that region; by the recall of leading and characteristic features of their history; by prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the churches of

the Synods whose delegates there assembled, and upon the world; and by the inauguration of measures to secure a speedy and competent endowment for the centres of education named, one in Pennsylvania, the other in Ohio, which are the best monuments to the generations that are to follow. A flood of interesting and precious historical facts has been poured forth. God has sent down his Holy Spirit with a power which has been rarely witnessed, in answer to prayer. And now what is there to do but to fulfil the part that remains? Has not the vow been made? It is a snare after vows to make inquiry; and to devour that which has been consecrated. Wherefore should God be angry, and destroy the work of our hands? The blessing of the mighty God of Jacob, who will remember all our offerings, will abundantly follow the consummation of this covenant with him. The Church needs, the nation needs, the whole world lying in sin needs, all the educated sons which those institutions, completely possessed of all the instrumentalities requisite to make those men wise and mighty for the truth, can send forth into the ripe and wasting harvest.

HANOVER COLLEGE.

Though crippled by important changes in her Faculty, the Trustees of this institution are pushing the efforts to obtain a full endowment, with a noble zeal, and the prospect of gratifying success, and of great subsequent usefulness.

CARROLL COLLEGE.

The brethren of the Synods interested in this institution have reason to be thankful for its final emergence from the pecuniary troubles that have so greatly hindered its usefulness for a time. Professor W. L. Rankin, its judicious and efficient principal, writes in encouraging terms as to the prospects of usefulness even with its present limited means of instruction, but says "the college should be put on a solid foundation, and can never be what it was intended until that is done. Help must come from the older and richer churches of the East. Will not some of our friends in the East be on the lookout for us, and be ready to turn in this direction any funds which they may be able to influence? Thus they will confer a great favor, I conceive, on the cause of education, and of Presbyterian education in particular. This place seems to me now to be one of the most interesting and strongest points in the North-west."

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

This institution has had a prosperous course during the past year. The university building has been completed and is occupied, which greatly increases the capacity and the convenience. Over *one hundred* students have been admitted, and the regular academic, collegiate, and theological classes are organized. Two professors and two tutors have given their entire time to instruction and the more perfect development of the curriculum. The endowment of *four* professorships has been

prosecuted with decided success, and the Trustees hope to have it in their power to add two new professors to the Faculty, at their annual meeting in June. Twenty-three of the students are freedmen; 27 have been soldiers in the Federal army; 40 have the ministry in view; 23 are preparing for teachers; 5 for the law; and 2 for physicians. Others are not known. Two have been licensed by their Presbyteries—one having gone to North Carolina to preach and teach—the other has taken charge of a church in New Jersey. A decided religious interest has pervaded the institution, and 21 hopeful conversions have taken place in the last three sessions. The charitable will find in Lincoln University an object worthy of their generous patronage.

HIGHLAND UNIVERSITY.

The school year commenced in September last, and is divided into three terms of thirteen weeks each. We are now near the close of the second term. Up to this term there have been enrolled one hundred and sixteen students, with an average daily attendance of near eighty. There are three departments—primary, intermediate, and academic. The various branches from spelling to higher mathematics and languages are taught. The prices charged for tuition are four, six, and eight dollars per term, according to studies, without any contingent fee. These prices are perhaps too low, but the Trustees are desirous of favouring the indigent, and to bring the school in reach of all. This year the tuition fees will not pay the teachers, but with what your Board have pledged, we hope to get through without a debt.

The instruction and management of the school, under the general care of the Trustees, is in the hands of Professor W. T. Gage, a graduate of Dartmouth, New Hampshire, who proves to be a skilful teacher and thorough disciplinarian. The Trustees feel that they have been much favored in obtaining his services, and hope they may be able to retain them. As evidence that he is giving character to the school, it may be stated that no catalogue, circular, or agent has been sent out, or newspaper notice given, to solicit patronage. It is believed that a little effort would greatly increase the number of students.

Though we have not been favored with any special revival of religion as in last year, and though we cannot report many who we feel sure have the gospel ministry in view, yet the moral and religious sentiment in the school is good, and the real condition and prospects of the school are regarded as very encouraging. Religious and moral instruction is kept constantly in view.

During the year we have received an addition to our chemical and philosophical apparatus, making its value now perhaps about twelve hundred dollars. We have also received through the Department of the Interior from government, a nice addition to our library of congressional books and documents.

Our school has now been in operation about ten years, and though most of these have been years of war and trial, yet our school has not lost a day. True, we have not been without trials incident to infant institutions, nor does past experience free us from anxieties as to the future. We greatly need the commencement of an endowment to secure more firmly to the church what has been gained until the country becomes wealthy enough to complete the work. And one of the trials to our patience, if not to our faith, is that there are not yet found those who are willing to take up this struggling institution with what it has gained, and place it on a more solid foundation. Twenty-five thousand dollars, safely invested, would, under God's blessing, place this young and hopeful institution beyond fear of successful rivalry or opposition.

It is one of the most lawful heirs of our beloved Church—the outgrowth of the work of the Board of Foreign Missions, planted in this vicinity thirty years ago—the foundation laid in prayer and faith; so we cannot but believe it is heir to a large inheritance; and will, itself, be an inheritance of blessing to succeeding generations.

And as the General Assembly has authorized your Board to recommend institutions of learning to the favorable notice of the benevolent, we look with hope to this as one of the means that God may bless to the accomplishment of an end so desirable.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Trustees,

S. M. Irvin, *Secretary.*

Highland, Kansas, March, 1867.

MISSIONARY WORK OF THE BOARD.

It must afford the Church satisfaction to learn of an increasing interest in the vast field of opportunity for good thrown open among the hundreds of thousands of foreign people annually cast upon our shores, people whose influence is most powerfully felt throughout the whole frame of society, and a great deal of it as yet for evil. The remarks of our last Annual Report as to the duty of the Church to haste and send the gospel, through Christian schools, to their youth, need not be repeated here. The subject is one of momentous interest to us as citizens of a free land, which is yet under the control of Christians, and Protestants, of the Anglo-Saxon race. People in the older States can scarcely imagine the condition of society in some parts of the country where the popish ignorance and bigotry of many, and the ill-restrained hostility of others to scriptural sentiments as to temperance, and chastity, and Sabbath rest, and the future punishment of the wicked, give the prevailing tone to public feeling. The Board will gladly aid brethren who commence schools for the instruction of their youth, which may be truly Christian in their character, and tend to raise up evangelists to preach to these millions the way of life. The inquiry has been made whether the Board cannot engage more actively in this work? We reply that we cannot see how this is possible *in consistency with its controlling purpose—to raise up ministers.* It cannot send out agents, of whom many would be required even to begin a general educational work. It cannot supply books. It cannot purchase property. It cannot even give permanent salaries to teachers. Nor is it, or can it be, or does it desire to be, in any sense *episcopal* in its functions. This most important work, if done at all, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church and the glory of God, must be done by pastors, Church sessions, zealous laymen, perhaps teachers, whose souls glow with Christian sorrow and pity for these unbelieving and unenlightened races. To them we earnestly point it out. And we offer them, with our deepest sympathies, and most fervent prayers, the offer of the measure of pecuniary aid which the Church authorizes us to grant; enough sufficiently to supplement a salary for such a teacher as they need.

GERMAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

We have not room this year for large quotations from the reports. The following, however, we welcome as suggestive and useful:

Mr. *Charles Koch*, teacher of the school connected with the church of the Rev. Frederick Steins, corner of Madison and Montgomery streets, New York city, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school, remarks:

You will permit me to say a few words regarding the German parochial schools in this country. These schools may be very useful if the teachers are acquainted with the customs of the people and the country. The Germans in this country are differ-

ent from what they are in their fatherland. It always requires a good deal of self-denial to quit the country where their fathers lived, and where they spent the early days of their life. When they come to this country they are of the opinion that they must become happy and wealthy at once, but to their sorrow they find that they were mistaken. German people, however, are not discouraged by such disappointment, but begin the task afresh, and in most cases are successful. On the other hand these people are more practical than others, because they are schooled through expérience. Therefore, the children are more intelligent than those in the old country, and by the system of the public schools, where all science is imparted by steam, they soon acquire a good deal of knowledge, but not thorough, and not sanctified. Hence the need of parochial schools. The sound German teacher must advance in the old way, step by step, each firm and well-acquired, and such a one will see the fruits of his work in knowledge permanently imparted to his pupils. And he must labor to lead them to Jesus Christ the Saviour.

Our Sunday-school has also greatly increased under my supervision. We have an average number in attendance of about 350 to 360 children every Sunday. A collection is taken up each Sunday. During the summer season a picnic is arranged for the scholars of the Sunday-school. Our income in the past year amounted to $300. Of this money we purchased books for the library, paid $75 for a new melodeon, and the balance of $110 was spent in a Sabbath-school celebration, on which occasion we presented our scholars each with a religious book.

The pastor superintending the school at *Williamsburgh*, Long Island, the Rev. *John Neander*, who is a missionary connected with our Foreign Board, writes to us:

Our parochial school has been in existence since the organization of our church; and we have often seen the beneficial results of good instruction—training the young plants both as good citizens and Christians. A large number of the youth who were instructed in our school fifteen years since have had to contend more or less with various temptations. Some have fought on the battle-fields of the last war, others have died in hospitals; some in the circle of their friends. The future shall reveal if the seed of the gospel sown upon their youthful hearts have produced sweet fruit, as we have reason to hope. The Germans in general, even the poor, are desirous that their children might learn at least to read and to write both German and English. All the German churches here—five Lutheran—have parochial schools. The German Roman Catholics here have very large schools under the spiritual guidance of a large number of teachers, monks and nuns. Besides those, there are six large German schools not at all connected with churches. Thus we are necessarily compelled to keep up our parochial school, which we might well consider as a preparatory branch of the Church of our Saviour. We have nearly 150 scholars on average who attend our school. The teacher has now a female assistant. All the necessary branches—reading, writing in English and German, arithmetic, grammar, vocal music, Biblical history, and catechising, are given there. The promise of usefulness from the labors in our school are often manifested in the good deportment of the children, in the love many manifest to the Saviour and to his word, their desire to attend the church services, and in the good influence many of the scholars have upon their parents and the surrounding neighbors. They all are attached to me as their spiritual father and friend. I cannot state the number of conversions; yet as I have remarked, the work of grace is, I hope, going on quietly in the hearts of many of the scholars. JOHN NEANDER.

We are rejoiced to welcome an appeal in behalf of the Germans in *New Orleans*, and to show the substantial interest of the Board by granting the amount required.

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF THE NORTHWEST.

In the reports of the Board for last year and that previous, accounts were given of this most interesting institution, which God

in his good providence has raised up for the Presbyterian Church. Its number of students is rapidly increasing. And God is opening doors of usefulness before the young men who go forth from its classes. The touching letter of Professor Van Vliet, not asking help, but simply describing their urgent wants, ought to reach a chord in the heart of many Christians. Since we began to prepare this report, a gentleman of Kentucky has voluntarily sent us the sum of *two hundred and fifty-eight dollars*, to be the commencement of a fund for the accomplishment of the objects of the institution. We will gladly be the channel of remitting other sums, large or small, for the same purpose. The following is the communication referred to:

Another year of the school has just closed. We have reason to be thankful to the Lord for his continued blessings towards us. Our school last year increased to sixteen. Now it numbers twenty-two students. Our school-buildings have on account of this unexpected increase become too small. As the means at our command are so very small, we can but afford to raise the buildings one story, and thereby obtain four more rooms, which will be sufficient for the number of students we have now. But if the school is to increase, of which there is a good prospect, we shall be forced to erect a new building in a few years. We should be glad to do it now: but there are not even means to raise the buildings, as there came in during last year not more than $150, and we shall be under the necessity of raising money for it. If you could do something for us we should be very much obliged. One of our students was licensed to preach the gospel last year, and is now to be ordained by the Presbytery of Fort Dodge, Iowa, at this time in session. Another of our students is to be licensed there. Six of our churches are vacant, and the cry comes to us from abroad, *Come over and help us!* The field not yet occupied is large, and the people generally willing to receive the truth. May the Lord, who knows all our wants, so bless us that we may be able to come up to the demands pressed upon us. May the Lord bless his whole Church.

A. VAN VLIET.

Dubuque, Iowa, March, 1867.

FRENCH PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

We trust the thrill of interest has not yet ceased which was felt all over the country a few years ago, when the body of French Canadian Romanists at *St. Ann, Kankakee county, Illinois*, lifted up their hands in appeals for light to teach them the plain way of pardon through Christ. Much faithful labor has been expended among and for them during the intervening period. A son of the honored Rev. Fred. Monod, of Paris, France, was with them for a time as minister. The present pastor of the Second Church of St. Ann, the Rev. H. E. Lippert, labors in a spirit of zeal, self-denial, and love for souls, which is surely implanted from above, and will be blessed also from above. He narrates the origin of a parochial school in the following interesting manner:

SCHOOL OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (FRENCH), ST. ANN.

I am happy to send you the first report of the parochial school of the Second Presbyterian church of this place. Behold what God has wrought! Notwithstanding our weakness and poverty we have a parochial school! It will be interesting to you to learn the manner in which I was led to undertake the work. Though we had three Sabbath-schools (we have now four) in different parts of the field, I felt that

these were not sufficient to dispel very soon the terrible ignorance of a large part of this population. And while I inquired what means might be employed to propagate more fully the doctrines of this gospel in our midst, I received a Report of your Board which showed me that a parochial school was what we needed here. Trusting in God I went forward, and he has influenced the hearts of a number of his children to contribute something. Thus the work has been hitherto sustained, and I trust that it will be sustained. It was opened December 19th, 1866, and has ever since formed a unit with the public school according to the desire of the directors of this school. Such an arrangement has furnished to our school the most necessary accommodations, and has given me an influence over many Roman Catholic children, who had otherwise been inaccessible. Our school soon gained favor with the people, and every week added new names to our roll. The total number of children who have this winter attended our school is 135; about forty of them are the children of Romanists. Daily has the word of God been taught, mostly in French, by myself, and to some extent also by our own teacher and the one hired by the district; for both are Presbyterians and devoted young men. Several children have committed to memory a considerable part of the shorter catechism, which has been explained twice a week. We have tried to sow the precious seed with faith and prayer, and are assured that God will bless it in his own time and manner. Two of our scholars, very promising lads of sixteen, hope to be permitted to prepare for the ministry. They are both very poor, and will be dependent on the aid of your Board. A third one, not quite eighteen years old, who on account of the straightened circumstances of his father, has attended our school only since a few weeks, manifests much fondness for study, and would like to continue at school, if he could obtain some help. He has, however, not decided yet to enter the ministry. Yours in the gospel,

H. E. Lippert, *Pastor of 2d Pres. church, St. Ann, Ill.*

FRENCH MISSION SCHOOL, ROBINSONVILLE, WISCONSIN, (*near Green Bay.*)

We have scarcely room for the following very interesting report; but know not how to curtail it. Will not our readers remember these precious labors in their prayers?

Through the grace of God the school of this mission has been in a prosperous condition during the past year, it has increased in number and in good result. It has been attended by 61 pupils. 16 of the youngest, who live too far away to be able to attend in the cold weather, left last fall, with the intent to resume their attendance next spring; and a good number who cannot attend in summer on account of the field labors, have attended during the winter. We have now 45 pupils who attend the school very regularly; 25 are Roman Catholics, and 20 are Protestants. 31 new pupils have entered the school during the year, who have commenced by learning the letters, of whom 20 begin to read tolerably, both in French and English. 25 have learned the infant, the historical, and the shorter catechisms in French. 22 have learned to write well enough to write a readable letter, spelling the words pretty well. 13 of the rest have made good progress in the elements of writing. 16 have made good progress in elementary arithmetic, and have reached the division of numbers, a few have begun the reduction of fractions to the same denominator. 9 are studying the elementary English geography and French-English conversation, and 4 are studying the English grammar.

All these children, when they first came to our school, began by learning the letters, and were in a very crude state of mind. Although the literary language of their native country is the French, yet the peasants speak an old Celtic dialect, and do not learn the French language, because they are kept in ignorance, without education. Thus they understand but a few words of French. They speak together in their dialect; and as these children here belong to that class, they have not learned to speak French. At first we experience a great deal of difficulty in being understood by most of the new pupils that come to our school. However, this is soon overcome, for we do not allow them to talk their dialect in the school-room, or out of it, during recess. And as we have now a good number of pupils trained grammatically, and speaking French, the new comers soon learn. When these have

come to school all that they have known about God and the Saviour has been only the name. They have been left as wild plants in the wilderness, without any moral culture; the darkness of their minds has been very deep. Through faith we have endeavored to develope their intellectual and moral faculties with patient and persevering labors, love, watchfulness, and prayers. To every lie, unkind act, and exhibition of ill temper, we could notice in them, we have applied the balm of the good word of God; and with thanks to God, I can say that our labors have not been in vain, through his grace. At the opening of school each day, morning and afternoon, we spend a half hour in religious exercises. We sing some hymn translated from the Sabbath-school Bell or other selection. Then we read a few verses of the word of God, which all the pupils repeat. We explain them, and ask questions, inquiring whether they understand every word we say or read. In these exercises we try to make them feel their spiritual state, according to the teaching of the Holy Ghost. We try to unfold their temper and natural disposition in the light of the revealed truth, in order to bring them to feel the need of being changed by the Spirit, and washed by the blood of Christ; after which we pray our Father who is in heaven to bless his truth in their hearts, and to direct us in our lessons. When they recite their lessons in the Catechism, and read their lessons in French and in English, we try to make them understand what they learn. Some Roman Catholic parents will not allow their children to learn our Catechism, saying that it is too much for their weak minds. Those we catechise verbally. We want them to understand the truth by some means. But we avoid any word that may hurt their feelings, or that might irritate the parents. The children love us, and like to come to our school as if to a festival. They appear generally very respectful and affectionate to us. The parents are satisfied with the attainments and the behavior of their children, and think kindly of us. Many of these children have already received deep impressions of saving truth, and give outward evidence that the work of the Holy Spirit is begun within their hearts. Their habitual temper and general behavior are better. They seem more amiable than they did before. They fear to lie and to do wrong. Every Wednesday afternoon we spend an hour in a children's social prayer-meeting. Some 20 pupils take part in it. And it is cheering indeed to hear these young hearts pouring out their desires in the Saviour's ear. For instance, a little girl prays thus:—"O Lord! I thank thee that thou hast spared me in thy mercy, and hast not punished me as my sins deserve. Oh change my heart, make it good, that I may love thee, and do thy will. Give me thy Holy Spirit, and bless us all, for Jesus sake." A little boy—"O Lord! give me wisdom, as thou didst to Solomon." Another—"O Lord! renew my heart with thy good Spirit. Make me to love heavenly things, and direct me in thy ways. Give me understanding, that I might understand the teaching of thy word." Some of those that pray thus have Roman Catholic parents. How different they are now from what they were when they first came to the school! What a gracious work the Lord hath done in them. Therefore pray, let all the people of God pray, that our faithful Saviour may bless this school more and more, and preserve us from the devices of the emissaries of the man of sin, that they be not permitted to disturb and hinder this good work. I would give you still further details, but I fear I have been too long.

HENRY MORELL.

MISSION SCHOOL AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

The city of Santa Fé, on the Rio Grande, has been for many years a point of much interest to the people of the Mississippi Valley, as the capital of the province or territory of New Mexico, the centre of the trade of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Durango, worth several millions of dollars annually, and a point of great influence over those central regions of the continent. An enterprising missionary of our Church, the Rev. D. F. McFarland, has been led, in the providence of God, to plant there the standard of the gospel. He desires, as one of the most important means of giving root and permanency to his efforts, to maintain a good Protestant school.

Such an institution was opened by him, under very promising circumstances, on December 10th, 1866. It was begun with ten scholars, and the expectation of several others. A number of Protestant children will be rescued by it from the influence of the ignorant and bigoted priests of the country; and a missionary influence will be established whose power for good will be felt far and wide. Mr. McFarland writes:—"This whole country is as much missionary ground as India. With God's blessing, good will be done here. There is more to be done in the way of schools to reach the masses than in any other way at the present time." The Board has made a liberal grant for this school. It looks to the churches to furnish the funds to meet it.

In presenting the above reports in regard to the missionary work of the Board, it is necessary to call the attention of the General Assembly, and of the Church, to four facts:—1st. That this work is of vital importance to the Church and to the country; 2d. That no other Board of our Church can perform it; 3d. That the large calls, arising from the close of the war, and from the development of the work, have left our treasury nearly empty, though a considerable number of grants are unpaid, and we are without means to fulfil the expectations of aid on the part of numerous institutions of learning; 4th. That many churches, presbyteries, and even synods, who nevertheless solicit help from this fund, have as yet paid nothing to it. We base on these facts and considerations an earnest appeal to churches and church-members for their prompt and liberal contributions.

CONCLUSION.

THE FIRST, THE FUNDAMENTAL, THE GREAT WANT.

In laying before the Church, through the General Assembly, another annual digest of its labors, and of its experience in this great and most responsible department of sanctified influence in the kingdom of Christ, and for the spread of the blessings of his redemption to a world of dying sinners, the first concluding reflection which the Board of Education anxiously desires to leave in the minds of all our respected brethren and fellow-laborers—a reflection to which it is believed all the other boards and organs of the Church would join in soliciting their fixed attention—is, that our first, our fundamental, our great want, is a new and mighty descent of the power of the Holy Ghost, like the oriental rains, which, after an arid summer of a heavens burning as brass, and an earth hard and sterile as iron, come in floods, and speedily make the whole landscape a sea of verdure, and fill the air with sounds of life, and activity, and rejoicing. Such "former rain" there was to accom-

pany the primitive ploughing up of the nations, and planting of the seed of the gospel through the world; and such "latter rain" is distinctly promised the Church, to fill the heads of the grain which is forming upon the stalks, that have been lengthening through so many tedious, and to the eye of unbelievers, fruitless, centuries; sometimes indeed fearfully blighted, wasted, trampled, by its numerous enemies, but now at last swelling, whitening, waving in vast fields, watching for the influences of Heaven, and soon to fill the whole earth with plenty, "and joy, and gladness, and cheerful feasts."* "The Lord God shall save them in that day. How great is his goodness, and how great is his beauty!"

ENCOURAGEMENTS.

O, when shall those blest days come? When shall this dispensation of the Holy Spirit be made "glorious" by them? Thanks be to God, we begin to see the tokens. The revivals of the past winter and spring exceeded in power any thing the Church had in some regions enjoyed for a generation. The converts were to a remarkable extent young persons. Upon our theological seminaries the Spirit of grace was poured out. The spirit of self-consecration to the work of the Redeemer has far exceeded what is ordinarily seen. At Princeton especially there has prevailed a degree of "missionary feeling unequalled in the history of the Seminary," and a proportion never before known from a senior class have been led to devote themselves to the foreign missionary work; who are anxiously awaiting the sitting of this General Assembly to know whether the pastors and brethren of the Church will sympathize with the impulses from above in their breasts, and agree, with the help of God, to so lay the matter before the people as to secure the pecuniary means necessary to send them forth. An unusual number also have devoted themselves to self-denying labors in this country. Such stirrings of Divine compassion, and evidences of God's willingness to put away anger, and cause his face to shine through the gloom that has so long wrapped up this sinful world, lay a tremendous responsibility upon us ministers. What a spirit of wisdom, and of love, and of prayerfulness, and of boldness, and of faithfulness, do these times require! How clear an apprehension do we need of the glory and the power that lies in the doctrine of Christ crucified! What faith to lay hold of and appropriate all the wealth of the promises and prophecies! And O, how do we need that lofty loyalty to JESUS, and that burning zeal, which shall swear, *For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake will I not rest, until the righteousness thereof shall go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth; and the Gentiles shall see Thy righteousness, and all kings Thy glory.*"

* See Zech. viii; 11, 12, 19—22. ix; 17. x; 1. Ps. lxxii: 16—19.

THE PRINCIPLE OBSTACLE TO THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD.

It is our most solemn conviction that one of the principle reasons why God does not stir up a great multitude of young men and women, to go as laborers among the heathen myriads whom his eye of infinite pity sees plunging down to eternal misery, is, that the Church in Christian lands has not the seed to send. If missionaries sent forth are lukewarm in faith and love, and give themselves to governments to be translators and consuls, or become traders, or mere travellers; if they put in those yet unoccupied wastes the seed of the same leafy, fruitless piety which too many of us exhibit in these lands; if they are not prepared to impart ideas and usages more consistent with the Christian profession as to the duty of believers to labor personally for the salvation of sinners, and as to the uses of property, especially as to the meaning and power of money, as the chief earthly implement for the accomplishment of good, and as "talents" which belong to the Lord, and which he has delivered to them not as "an hard man," but to be used both for his purposes of mercy, and for their eternal good; then we can find no difficulty in understanding the withholding of such Divine impulses from the Church. It is most manifest that we ministers must begin with ourselves. "Ah!" said the dying Adolphe Monod to the little company of brethren round his bed on a Sabbath afternoon, "if this *handful* of Christians now assembled here could make up their minds to abound in joy—to pray earnestly (literally, *to pray, in praying*, James v. 17,) like Elias; if they could resolve to overcome their natural apathy, their spiritual indolence, their incredulity—of what should we not be capable, if we went through the earth in the manner of the twelve apostles." We must exert such an influence over our people, in our preaching, conversation, spirit, and example, as to raise up a generation who to thorough and varied learning, soundness of mind, and ardent piety, shall add "a willingness, not only to forego the advantages which they imply, and exchange improved Christian society for an abode among a rude and barbarous people, but fearlessly and freely to meet the personal danger and special hardships, and painful exhaustion of a sickly climate, which the missionary enterprise often demands." We must, without ceasing, labor to "impress upon the public mind the fact, that if the churches would obtain *such laborers*, they must not only '*pray the Lord of the harvest*' to provide them, but must themselves acquire and maintain such a grade of piety, as is fitted to nourish the growth of these high attainments: and Christian congregations and families must in other ways exhibit that zeal and self-sacrifice for Christ, under the influence of which the young may be trained up to form high ideas of the power of the gospel, and of what is due to the honor and glory of its Author."*

* *First Annual Report of the Western Foreign Missionary Society; Foreign Missionary Chronicle;* June, 1833: p. 35.

ENTREATY FOR PRAYER.

Prayer should be made without ceasing for those preparing for the gospel ministry, and for all those who are engaged in the care and instruction of them. And the greatest pains should be exercised by Christian friends, pastors, and presbyteries, to advance in them all that can qualify them for eminent usefulness, and inspire them with a zeal for the kingdom and glory of God, inflamed directly from the spirit and example of Jesus and his apostles. Vast and incalculable indeed have been the benefits the Presbyterian Church has rendered to religion in America and in the world, through its Board of Education, in aiding more than *three thousand four hundred young men* to prepare for the ministry of the gospel; and in redeeming from the necessity of self-support, and giving to them for the work of preparation for its duties, about *sixteen thousand years of time*, which was thus added to the term of their ministerial life and labors. But a far greater, and an incomparably more blessed, work will be accomplished if, with the multiplied numbers for which we look as the best result of the revivals of religion now like a heavenly wind breathing over the open valley of the torpid Church, and with the abundant oblations and offerings for the good of these sons of the prophets which a *genuine* work of grace will bring forth, there shall follow them each and all such earnest zealous prayer as shall kindle a "*burning fire in their bones;*" so that they cannot sit down in old churches, where "they become great, and are waxen rich, they are waxen fat, they shine," which is indeed, as the prophet says, a "wonderful and horrible thing"; but must, like their Master, be consumed by a zeal that shall make them strangers to their brethren and aliens unto their mothers' children, and drive them forth "*to preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord.*"

APPENDIX.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FOR 1866—7.

The following Standing Committee on Education was appointed at the General Assembly, which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, May 16th, by its Moderator, the Rev. Dr. P. D. Gurley:

Ministers—Aaron Williams, D. D., Horace G. Hinsdale, James Matthews, James Hawthorne.

Elders—Thomas Archer, Henry D. Reed, Erasmus D. Rice.

The report of this Committee was presented on Wednesday, May 29th. It began with the following general remark upon the Annual Report and Minutes of the Board:

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Board of Education, together with the volumes of their Minutes, would respectfully report that they find the Minutes to be such as to clearly and satisfactorily exhibit the various branches of the work committed to this Board, and would recommend that they be approved. As to the Report itself, we find it to be a document of unusual interest and importance, prepared with great care, and containing facts and discussions which are worthy of the attention of all our ministers and churches.

A comprehensive, intelligent, and cordial summary was then given of the leading subjects of the Report of the Board, recapitulating the results of its investigations into the working of the Presbyterian system of ministerial education, and urging afresh the pleas for a large increase of devoted men for the ministry, and for money to sustain them. It mourns over the number of our young men who despise the loud calls of Providence to the ministry, and "are tempted to turn aside into more flowery paths, who ought to be saying to themselves, 'Woe is me if I preach not the gospel!'" And it presses upon the consciences of Christians their duty in these words:

It is a matter of regret that during the past year there has been no perceptible increase in the number of candidates for the ministry. It surely becomes ministers, elders, and Christian parents to urge, most affectionately and faithfully, upon these consecrated youths the duty of hearing the

Saviour's solemn injunction to a young man of his day, "Let the dead bury their dead, but go thou and preach the kingdom of God."

It is not necessary to add here further remarks upon the contents of the Report, which were no doubt mainly designed to reach the Church at large through the columns of the newspapers, and so create a more deep interest in the cause of education. The summary of the Committee concludes with calling anew the solemn attention of the Church to the declaration at the close: "*Our first, our fundamental, our great want, is a new and mighty descent of the power of the Holy Spirit*" *upon our churches;* and with observing "the encouragements which are afforded by the revivals of the last winter and spring, which have exceeded anything that the churches had enjoyed, in some regions, for a generation." It says, a ground of hope is thus furnished that the Lord has yet richer blessings in store for Zion, and that if God's ministers and people will but bestir themselves, and will bring all their tythes into the storehouse, God will pour us out a blessing that there may not be room enough to receive it.

The following resolutions were proposed for adoption by the Assembly, which were adopted on the following day:

Resolved, 1. That the Report of the Board of Education be approved, and that it be published under its direction, and that a copy be sent to all our ministers and church sessions.

Resolved, 2. That the Assembly gratefully recognize the gratuitous and faithful services of those members of the Board, and especially of the Executive Committee, who have devoted much of their time and attention to the business of this Board.

Resolved, 3. That in view of the continued paucity of candidates for the ministry, it be earnestly recommended to all ministers, ruling elders, and Christian parents, to press frequently upon the attention of pious young men the duty of considering the question of personal consecration to the work of the gospel ministry.

Resolved, 4. That the day of prayer for colleges, schools, and the youth of the Church, on the last Thursday of February, be observed, so far as possible, in all our churches, and that the first Sabbath of March, immediately following, be improved by such instruction from the pulpit as may awaken in parents a deeper concern for the salvation of their children, and to lead the children and youth to consecrate themselves to Christ; also, that appeals be made at the same time for increased contributions to the ministerial fund of the Board.

Resolved, 5. That the Assembly are much encouraged by the reports of the large numbers of young men who have been brought into the Church by revivals, and by the knowledge that an unusually large proportion of the candidates under the care of the Board have the work of foreign missions in view, and they hail it as an indication of God's special favor toward this department of the Church's work.

Resolved, 6. That the Board be directed to continue its fostering care

over the colleges, academies, and parochial schools already established, and to make such appropriations in their aid as the funds contributed for this purpose may warrant.

Resolved, 7. That the missionary work of the Board, in the way of parochial and other schools for the benefit of our foreign population which cannot be reached by our ministers, be vigorously prosecuted; and especially would the Assembly recommend to the patronage of our churches the German Theological School of the Rev. Professor Van Vleit, of Dubuque, Iowa, as a much needed agency for the training of a German-speaking ministry for this rapidly increasing class of our population.

Resolved, 8. In view of the extraordinary necessities of the colored congregations in the South, and to afford aid to a number of pious, sensible, and experienced men, selected by our Presbyteries with a view of training them for preachers of the gospel, the Board of Education is permitted, at its discretion, in their case, temporarily to relax the rule (§ I., Art. 6,) requiring that no person shall be received by the Board unless he shall "have spent at least three months in the study of the Latin languages."

Resolved, 9. That in view of the limited success of the effort to secure the general introduction of the system of parochial schools, it be earnestly recommended to ministers and ruling elders to give more attention to the common schools in their respective neighborhoods, frequently visiting them and encouraging both teachers and pupils; endeavoring to secure the appointment of teachers of moral and religious character, and the introduction of suitable books, and especially of the Bible, into the schools; and, in every way proper and prudent, laboring to elevate the standard of common school education in the regions where they dwell.

Resolved, 10. That it be recommended to the Board to consider the expediency of preparing for publication a volume of permanent educational documents in such a way that it may be brought within the reach of our churches generally; this volume to be composed of choice selections from the annual reports, in which are many valuable and elaborate discussions of important topics connected with the cause of education, but not now generally accessible; and also from such other documents as may seem most suitable.

Resolved, 11. That in the case of those who, after having been educated in whole or in part by the Board, shall fail to enter the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, the Board be instructed to insist upon the obligation to refund, with interest, the money which they have received, according to Sec. 3, Art. 6, of the Rules and Regulations of the Board.

Resolved, 12. That the Board be instructed to withhold appropriations, except in extraordinary cases, to schools and academies in those presbyteries none of whose congregations have contributed to the funds of this Board.

The Secretary of the Board of Education, Rev. Dr. Speer, having been invited to address the Assembly, remarked in substance as follows:

There are three great grounds of encouragement in the work of Education from the history of the past year.

1. God has wonderfully poured His Holy Spirit upon our young people;

in many cases with a power unparalleled in the previous history of the churches in large districts of the country. How momentous the charge laid upon pastors, churches, and pious parents, to train them aright as disciples, especially in the points of the consecration of life and of property to the service of God.

2. The extraordinary missionary spirit that has been infused from on high into the breasts of many of the students for the ministry of the gospel. At Princeton Theological Seminary it has been rather more remarkable than elsewhere. There never has been seen there anything equal to it. Now will the Church do its duty? Shall these devoted men be supported in their consecration of themselves to the missionary work abroad and at home? Let every pastor remember, that if these men are checked in their apostolic purposes, for want of money in the treasuries of the Board of Missions to send them forth, "The wrath of the Lamb" who made atonement for souls will be upon them in "the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment of God." The people cannot be expected to give unless their pastors instruct and guide them in their duty.

3. The healthier condition of the treasury of the Board of Education, in the increase of contributions from the smaller and poorer congregations of the land. But, notwithstanding, the pecuniary depression of the country, and the extraordinarily unfavorable season of the year, according to the statements made in letters from many parts of the Church, have made our receipts unusually small. They are $5,031 less than last year. And at the same time the appropriations demanded for the ministerial fund has been $2,657 greater, and the schools, &c., have required nearly $1,000 more than last year, so that we are really *more than seven thousand dollars* behind hand at this time. We feel this especially in the department of Schools and Colleges, and ask that immediate help be given.

The present Annual Report calls for a special notice. Nearly half a century has passed since this Board was founded. The full time has come to revise its manuscript records, and glean the lessons of its history. I shall not recount what is before you in the printed copies of the Report, and also in the summary and remarks of your Committee. However, it may be said that the object has been to communicate information that will be really and permanently valuable; information which has been much needed by pastors and others in an accurate form; and which, now that it is furnished, ought to be very encouraging to us as a church, and very inspiring as to the fruits of future effort in this direction.

The Committee of the General Assembly upon Education has introduced two or three resolutions upon which a word should be said. One of them is that which opens the way for the Board to afford, in suitable cases, its

aid to colored students in the South, who are being fitted, under the direction of the Committee on Freedmen, for pastors for the new congregations which it is gathering from that interesting people. We are allowed temporarily to dispense, where it may seem judicious, with the rule requiring candidates to have studied Latin three months before being taken under the care of the Board. This seems to be a duty of the Church in the present emergency of that race; and, while it will lay an additional burden upon us, it will be of material advantage to the operations of the Committee on Freedmen.

The proposition to arrange in a systematic form the most important practical thoughts bearing upon the work of Education, as gleaned from the annual reports of the Board and other documents, and to have them published in a volume of "permanent documents" and circulated through the Church, came from the excellent Chairman of your Committee, who has been long interested in these subjects. I sincerely hope a measure so manifestly calculated to be useful to the general cause, and at the same time interesting to reading and thinking members of the Church, will receive your approval.

The instruction to withhold appropriations to parochial schools and academies in Presbyteries, none of whose churches have contributed to the School Fund, (which is generally done on the last Thursday in February,) seems absolutely called for, both on account of the state of the Treasury, and the negligence of many who keep the day as one of prayer, and that often with great profit, but who forget to pay the Lord that which they owe in return for His mercies, and to furnish the pecuniary means to advance the cause for which they have prayed.

In closing, let me appeal to you, fathers and brethren, for still increased and more earnest prayer. We have only begun to see the blessings which God holds in His power. It is but a few that *have been*, compared with what *might* have been, converted. Shall not the coming year be one of still far more abundant, and far richer, and far more widely extended blessings; of blessings to our land, of blessings to all the nations of the earth?

The pressure of the business before the General Assembly, we regret to say, prevented other addresses upon this subject.

TREASURY REPORTS.

1867.					
May 1. To Cash paid Ministerial Education Fund,			$43,684 64		
" " General " "			4,879 50		
" " African " "			410 00		
					$48,974 14
Balance in Ministerial Education Fund,			$16,536 72		
" General " "			347 98		
" African " "			184 28		
					$17,068 98
					$66,043 12

1866.					
May 6. Balance in Ministerial Education Fund,			$20,902 36		
" General " "			2,826 07		
" African " "			594 28		
					$24,322 71
1867.					
May 1. Rec'd for Ministerial Education Fund,			$39,319 00		
" General " "			2,401 41		
" African " "					
					$41,720 41
					$66,043 12

The undersigned examined the accounts of William Main, Treasurer of the Board of Education, and found them correct, leaving a balance in his hands of seventeen thousand and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents.

WILFRED HALL, *Auditor.*

Philadelphia, May 8, 1867.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	Balances in 1866.	Receipts in 1867.	Total Income.	Payments.	Balances.
1. Ministerial Education Fund,	$20,902 36	$39,319 00	$60,221 36	$43,684 64	$16,536 72
2. General Education Fund,	2,826 07	2,401 41	5,227 48	4,879 50	347 98
3. African " "	594 28		594 28	410 00	184 28
	$24,322 71	$41,720 41	$66,043 12	$48,974 14	$17,068 98

ABSTRACT OF PAYMENTS.

Abstract of Payments on account of the Board of Education, from May 6, 1866, to May 1, 1867.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

Expenditures on account of Candidates, viz.		
In their Theological Course,	$19,510 00	
" Collegiate "	10,055 84	
" Academical "	4,761 92	
		$34,327 76
African Fund,		410 00

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Expenditures on account of Schools,	$1470 00	
" " Academies,	1760 00	
" " Colleges,	1649 50	
		$4879 50

OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Corresponding Secretary's salary,	$2500 00	
Assistant's salary,	1500 00	
" " (supplementary) when acting as Cor. Sec'y, 7 months,	605 47	
Treasurer and Book-keeper's salary,	1500 00	
		6105 47

AGENCIES.

Corresponding Secretary's travelling expenses,	$311 10	
Assistant's " "	123 22	
		434 32

MISCELLANEOUS.

Part expense publishing Home and Foreign Record,	$610 64	
Printing and binding Annual Report,	682 18	
Preparing and furnishing new office,	592 16	
Postage, including that on Annual Report,	237 91	
Printing circulars, tracts, &c.,	143 00	
Rent of Rooms,	145 83	
Sundries,	116 19	
Care of Rooms,	47 50	
Legal papers, taxes, &c.,	33 97	
Books, Confession of Faith for Students,	25 00	
Stationery,	55 86	
Iron Safe,	95 00	
Coal,	17 00	
Expenses at Pittsburgh, discount, postage, bad bills, and exch.,	14 85	
		2817 09
		$48,974 14

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FIRST CLASS, ELECTED IN 1864—TERM OF SERVICE WILL EXPIRE IN 1868.

MINISTERS.	RESIDENCE.
Lyman H. Atwater, D. D.	Princeton, N. J.
P. D. Gurley, D. D.	Washington, D. C.
William L. Breckinridge, D. D.	Danville, Ky.
John McCluskey, D. D.	Hightstown, N. J.
Joseph McElroy, D. D.	New York.
D. X. Junkin, D. D.	Newcastle, Pa.
L. J. Halsey, D. D.	Chicago, Ill.
Thomas McCauley,	Hackettstown, N. J.

LAYMEN.	RESIDENCE.
John N. Brown,	Baltimore, Md.
J. D. Reinboth,	Camden, N. J.
Henry W. Green,	Trenton, N. J.
Daniel Lord,	New York.
James S. Knowlson,	Troy, N. Y.
Henry Coe,	New York.
William B. Canfield,	Baltimore, Md.
E. B. Fuller,	Trenton, N. J.

SECOND CLASS, ELECTED IN 1865—TERM OF SERVICE WILL EXPIRE IN 1869.

MINISTERS.	RESIDENCE.
Charles Hodge, D. D.	Princeton, N. J.
Cyrus Dickson, D. D.	Baltimore, Md.
James M. Macdonald, D. D.	Princeton N. J.
George Burrowes, D. D.	Newcastle, Del.
F. De W. Ward, D. D.	Geneseo, N. Y.
L. Merrill Miller,	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Samuel J. Niccolls,	St. Louis, Mo.
J. M. Stone,	Princeville, Ill.

LAYMEN.	RESIDENCE.
George Sharswood, LL.D.	Philadelphia.
John B. Skinner,	Buffalo, N. Y.
H. Lenox Hodge, M. D.	Philadelphia.
Thomas S. Ridgway,	Shawneetown, Ill.
James S. Andrews,	Philadelphia.
Samuel S. Watson,	St. Charles, Mo.
Franklin F. Westcott,	Bridgeton, N. J.
Ezra M. Hunt, M. D.	Metuchin, N. J.

THIRD CLASS, ELECTED IN 1866—TERM OF SERVICE WILL EXPIRE IN 1870.

EINISTERS.	RESIDENCE.
Morris C. Sutphen,	New York.
George Hale, D. D.	Pennington, N. J.
Joseph H. Jones, D. D.	Philadelphia.
Loyal Young, D. D.	Butler, Pa.
William H. Green, D. D.	Princeton, N. J.
Daniel Stewart, D. D.	Johnstown, N. Y.
Jonathan Edwards, D. D.	Canonsburg, Pa.
A. A. E. Taylor,	Georgetown, D. C.

LAYMEN.	RESIDENCE.
James Lenox,	New York.
John F. Loy,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. Ryerson,	Newton, N. J.
Stephen Colwell,	Philadelphia.
William P. Van Rensselaer,	Rye, Conn.
Edwin B. Miller,	New York.
Wilfred Hall,	Philadelphia.
Rufus L. Barnes,	Philadelphia.

FOURTH CLASS, ELECTED IN 1867—TERM OF SERVICE WILL EXPIRE IN 1871.

MINISTERS.	RESIDENCE.
M. W. Jacobus, D. D.	Allegheny, Pa.
William M. Paxton, D. D.	New York.
C. W. Shields, D. D.	Princeton, N. J.
J. C. Backus, D. D.	Baltimore, Md.
Villeroy D. Reed, D. D.	Camden, N. J.
E. R. Beadle, D. D.	Philadelphia.
Frank Chandler,	Freehold, N. J.
Edwin R. Bower,	Springfield, Ohio.

LAYMEN.	RESIDENCE.
John Newland,	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Nathaniel D. Ewing,	Uniontown, Pa.
F. G. Bailey,	Pittsburg, Pa.
Morris Patterson,	Philadelphia.
H. D. Gregory,	Philadelphia.
James Schoonmaker,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
James F. Gayley, M. D.	Philadelphia.
Henry Day,	New York.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Charles Hodge, D. D., LL.D., *President.*
George Sharswood, L.LD., }
E. R. Beadle, D. D., }
H. D. Gregory, } *Vice-Presidents.*
H. L. Hodge, M. D., }
Morris Patterson, }
William Speer, D. D., *Corresponding Secretary.*
William Main, *Treasurer and Recording Secretary.*
Wilfred Hall, } *Auditors.*
Morris Patterson, }

The Board meets on the first Friday of every month at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

George Sharswood, LL.D., *Chairman,*
John McCluskey, D. D.,
E. R. Beadle, D. D.,
Villeroy D. Reed, D. D.,
William Speer, D. D., *ex-officio,*
James F. Gayley, M. D.,
H. Lenox Hodge, M. D.,
James S. Andrews,
Henry D. Gregory,
Rufus L. Barnes,
Wilfred Hall,
William Main, *ex-officio.*

TRUSTEES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First Class, elected in 1865—*Term of Service will Expire in* 1868.

P. D. Gurley, D. D., C. W. Shields, D. D., James F. Gayley, M. D.

Second Class, elected in 1866—*Term of Service will Expire in* 1869.

George Sharswood, LL.D., William Speer, D. D., William Main.

Third Class, elected in 1867—*Term of Service will Expire in* 1870.

H. L. Hodge, M. D., Henry D. Gregory, Morris Patterson.

Letters and communications for the BOARD OF EDUCATION, relating to candidates for the ministry, their appropriations, etc., or to schools, academies, and colleges, are to be addressed to Rev. WILLIAM SPEER, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, No. 907 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Remittances of Money may be sent to WILLIAM MAIN, Esq., *Treasurer*, 907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Payments may also be made to *William Rankin, Jr., Esq.*, No. 23 Centre street, New York; Rev. *James Allison*, or *Mr. J. D. Williams*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or *Mr. A. Davidson*, Louisville, Kentucky.

Addresses or sermons on the subject of Education, *reports* of State superintendents, of committees, or of trustees of schools, academies, and colleges, *catalogues* of literary, scientific, or theological institutions, or any *documents* bearing upon this general subject, will be thankfully received.

LEGACIES.

Legacies have been of the most important use in carrying on the educational operations of the Presbyterian Church. The total amount received from this source for the last thirty-five years has been $123,000 74. Without this aid there would have been a deficiency in the income of several years.

If any persons wish to leave legacies, either to assist CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY, OR FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, they are requested to insert the *correct corporate name* of the Board.

FORM OF A DEVISE OR BEQUEST.

All that the Board deem it important to furnish is their CORPORATE NAME, viz., "*The Trustees of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.*"

The State laws differ so much, that no one form will answer in all the States.

The following form may be used in Pennsylvania, and in some of the other States:

"I give and devise to the *Trustees of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America*, the sum of ——— dollars, to and for the uses of the said Board of Education, and under its direction, to be applied to assist Candidates for the Ministry, or (as the testator may prefer,) in the support of Educational Institutions, either by a permanent fund or otherwise."

(When real estate or other property is given, let it be particularly described.)

LEGACIES IN 1866—67.

Estate of	Matthew Patton, Chambersburg, Pa.,	$5 00
"	Hon. George Chambers, Chambersburg, Pa.,	178 00
"	Mrs. Sarah Miller, Westmoreland, Pa.,	23 25
"	John Alexander, Lewistown, Pa.,	890 00
"	Nathaniel Wright, Albany, N. Y.,	150 00
"	Almira Burton, Westchester, N. Y.,	47 50
"	Miss Emily Duncan, N. Y.,	470 00
"	Elizabeth Nicholas, Flanders, N. J.,	100 00
"	William Edgar, Rahway, N. J.,	470 00
"	Benjamin J. Blythe, Indianapolis, Ind.,	1417 94
"	Robert Johnston, Peoria, Ill.,	25 00
Luck Estate,	Holly Springs, Miss.,	640 50
		$4417 19

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FROM MAY 6, 1866, TO MAY 1, 1867.

I. Fund for Candidates.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Pby of Albany.

Albany 1st	$218 84
do 2d	129 95
do State street	40 00
Amsterdam	25 50
Amsterdam Village	9 55
Ballston Spa	14 44
Ballston Centre	5 25
Carlisle	10 00
Charlton	11 00
Esperance	5 00
Gloversville	30 75
Johnstown	30 00
Kingsboro'	37 3
Little Falls	27 84
Mariaville	6 00
New Scotland	26 10
Princeton	13 00
Saratoga Springs	87 00
Schenectady	401 51
Tribes Hill	3 78
	1132 81

Pby of Londonderry.

Boston 1st	16 00
Londonderry	12 50
Newburyport 1st	42 50
do 2d	15 00
	86 00

Pby of Mohawk.

Oswego	65 00
Park Central	50 75
Smithfield Flats	9 00
	124 75

Pby of Troy.

Cambridge	25 73
Fort Edwards	5 00
Troy 2d Street	104 62
do Park	69 75
Sandy Hill	8 00
Waterford	54 50
	265 60

SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY.

Pby of Allegheny.

Amity	12 00
Brady's Bend	17 00
Bridgewater	35 00
Centre	25 40
Clinton	15 27
Freeport	33 3
Leesburg	7 00
New Salem	8 00
Pleasant Valley	16 99
Rich Hill	7 00
Scrubgrass	$6 00
Slate Lick	18 82
Sunbury	6 00
Tarentum	13 33
Westminster	5 00
	226 16

Pby of Allegheny City.

Allegheny City 1st	106 51
do Central	108 08
North Allegheny City	10 00
Beaver	12 35
Concord	4 00
Emsworth	14 25
Highland	12 96
Leetsdale	22 47
Manchester	31 80
do German	2 83
Sewickley	105 00
Sharpsburg	32 28
	462 53

Pby of Beaver.

Clarksville	11 00
Hopewell	4 00
Little Beaver	14 00
Mahonington	28 52
New Salem	51 65
Neshanock	13 75
Newport	5 00
Mount Pleasant	13 65
Pulaski	13 40
Slippery Rock	14 50
Westfield	16 00
	185 47

Pby of Erie.

Cool Spring	5 00
Franklin	20 00
Greenfield	3 00
Georgetown	19 00
Greenville	8 00
Gravel Run	2 00
Mercer 2d	8 81
Meadville	30 00
Oil City	30 00
Park ch, Erie	141 00
Sturgeonville	9 00
Salem	2 00
Waterloo	3 00
Washington	5 00
	285 81

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

Pby of Baltimore.

Aisquith	14 00
Baltimore 2d	50 65
do Central	47 24
do Westminster	66 00
do 12th ch	10 50
Ellicott's Mills	$13 00
Govane Chapel	15 00
Harmony	45 44
Mount Paran	1 00
Madison	2 00
	264 83

Pby of Carlisle.

Burnt Cabins	10 00
Carlisle 2d	78 47
Centre	15 75
Fayetteville	19 10
Greencastle	52 70
Gettysburg	1 13
Harrisburg	100 29
Landisburg	14 25
Lower Path Valley	32 00
Middle Spring	46 00
Middletown	24 75
Mechanicsburg	20 00
Monaghan	3 70
Petersburg	1 70
Schellsburg	6 00
Shippensburg	38 75
Tom's Creek	15 29
Upper	22 00
Upper Path Valley	29 75
	531 63

Pby of Lewes.

Blackwater	5 00
Cool Spring	5 00
Lewes	9 00
	19 00

Pby of Potomac.

Alexandria 1st	14 31
Darnestown	11 34
Georgetown, Bridge St.	71 57
Washington, 7th Street,	6 00
New York Av. Washington	52 75
	155 97

SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

Pby of Buffalo City.

Calvary, Buffalo	72 75

Pby of Genesee River.

Bath	14 08
Caledonia	13 57
Central	26 96
Groveland	5 00
Moscow	8 00
Oakland	5 00
Sparta 1st	6 00
Tuscarora	6 00
Warsaw	18 50
Wyoming	39 01
	141 22

Pby of Ogdensburg.

Hammond	$21 80
Morristown	4 00
Oswegatchie 2d	12 25
	38 05

Pby of Rochester City.

Seneca	16 67

SYNOD OF CHICAGO.

Pby of Bureau.

Arlington	3 00
Aledo	6 00
Edwards	2 85
Geneseo	5 00
Lower Rock Island	5 00
Malden	4 00
Millersburg	13 35
Woodhull	4 00
	43 20

Pby of Chicago.

Aurora	6 00
Marengo	5 00
North ch	93 18
St. Ann	2 00
	106 18

Pby of Rock River.

Galena	4 00
Galena, German	3 60
Middle Creek	9 00
Morristown	6 40
Newton	5 00
Ridott	8 00
Rock Run	5 00
Rock Island	15 00
Sterling	33 50
	89 50

Pby of Schuyler.

Chili	5 00
Camp Creek	8 45
Doddsville	8 00
Ebenezer	17 00
Ipava	15 00
Macomb	25 00
Mount Sterling	4 65
Pittsfield	5 00
Perry	5 60
	93 70

Pby of Warren.

John Knox	6 40
Monmouth	26 00
Oneida	4 00
Pope's Run	5 00
Prairie City	8 00
Young America	3 00
Personal	10 00
	62 40

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

Pby of Chillicothe.

Bloomsburg	14 25
Chillicothe, Ger.	2 00
Eckmansville	10 25
Hillsboro'	98 20
South Salem	18 35
Union	4 00
	147 05

Pby of Cincinnati.

Bethel	5 21
Cincinnati 1st	11 65
do. 5th	30 78
do. 7th	62 65
do. Central	86 80
Cumminsville	$48 50
Goshen	6 00
Hopewell	8 38
Glendale 1st	93 84
Pleasant Ridge	28 75
Somerset	5 50
	388 06

Pby of Miami.

Clifton	3 00
Duck's Creek	8 05
Monroe	10 00
Springfield 1st	30 00
do 2d	52 43
Venice	19 92
	123 40

Pby of Oxford.

Bethel	10 00
College Corner	10 00
Oxford	31 21
Reiley	5 00
Seven Mile	7 66
Somerville	5 00
Venice	18 25
	87 12

Pby of Sidney.

Bellefontaine	30 50
Belle Centre	12 65
Buck Creek	17 00
De Graff	3 20
Spring Hills	25 00
Urbana	7 65
West Liberty	12 00
Union City	10 50
	118 50

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

Pby of Bloomington.

Chatsworth	13 00
Champaign	22 00
Deer Creek	13 30
Galloway	5 00
Farm Ridge	11 00
Lexington	12 75
Unarga	8 00
Salem	5 00
Towanda	10 00
Union Grove	11 00
Waynesville	3 00
	114 15

Pby of Kaskaskia.

Ariston	10 00
Chester	5 00
Elm Point	11 60
Greenville	18 50
Hillsboro'	17 60
St. John's, (German)	9 60
Moro	5 65
Zion, (German)	2 10
	80 05

Pby of Palestine.

Arcola	5 00
Grand View	8 70
	13 70

Pby of Peoria.

Delavan	15 00
Henry	19 70
Lewistown	350 00
Mansfield	21 27
Prospect	17 67
Peoria 1st	$44 25
Princeville	15 00
	482 89

Pby of Saline.

Oden	1 75
Pisgah	3 00
Salem	5 00
	9 75

Pby of Sangamon.

Decatur	30 00
Farmington	10 00
Petersburg	58 00
Providence	15 00
Springfield 1st	137 75
do. 3d	65 73
Virginia	25 75
Williamsville	1 00
	343 23

SYNOD OF INDIANA.

Pby of Indianapolis.

Acton	3 80
Bethany	5 00
Franklin	22 00
Indianapolis 1st	68 94
	99 74

Pby of Madison.

Bethel	4 25
Madison 1st	33 00
	37 25

Pby of New Albany.

Corydon	5 80
Jackson county, (German)	6 00
Livonia	13 25
New Albany 1st	71 00
Paoli	8 75
Sharon	3 00
	107 80

Pby of Vincennes.

Evansville	34 00
Indiana	6 00
Mount Vernon	2 10
Upper Indiana	5 00
	47 10

Pby of White Water.

Ebenezer	6 50
Mount Carmel	5 00
Union	13 40
	24 90

SYNOD OF NORTH'N INDIANA.

Pby of Crawfordsville.

Bethany	20 00
Crawfordsville	20 00
Carpentersville	1 85
Lebanon	5 00
Rockville	6 00
Waveland	10 00
	62 85

Pby of Fort Wayne.

Elhanan	2 00
Fort Wayne 1st	82 27
La Grange	7 50
Pleasant Ridge	5 00
Wabash	15 00
Warsaw	7 50
	119 27

Pby of Lake.

Crown Point	$5 00
South Bend	7 00
Valparaiso	18 44
	30 44

Pby of Logansport.

Indian Creek	7 3[illegible]
Lexington	2 6[illegible]
Rossville	4 0[illegible]
Union	5[illegible]
	14 5[illegible]

Pby of Muncie.

Hartford	1 0
Hopewell	1 0[illegible]
Hagerstown	1 70
Tipton	6 0[illegible]
Union	1 00
	10 7[illegible]

SYNOD OF IOWA.

Pby of Cedar.

Cedar Rapids	20 00
Fairview	5 00
Iowa City	13 00
Linn Grove	5 00
Long Grove	6 40
La Claire	6 0[illegible]
Mount Vernon	4 00
Muscatine	34 00
do. German	2 55
Marion	12 00
Princeton	2 00
Summit	7 50
Tipton	28 00
Wilton	3 00
	148 45

Pby of Dubuque.

Ackley	2 50
Epworth	2 00
Grove Hill	5 00
Dubuque 1st (German)	10 00
Independence	18 00
Peosta	5 00
Pleasant Grove	5 00
Prairie	2 00
Sherrill's Mount	8 00
Scotch Grove	7 00
Wayne	2 70
	67 20

Pby of Vinton.

Newton	22 00
Rock Creek and Corinth	15 50
Salem	7 00
	44 50

Pby of Fort Dodge.

Algona and Unity	6 00
Fort Dodge	4 55
	10 55

SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.

Pby of Des Moines.

Albia	7 50
Corydon	1 00
Chariton	2 43
Garden Grove	1 00
Oskaloosa	7 30
	19 23

Pby of Fairfield.

Bloomfield	$3 00
Martinsburg	3 00
Sigourney	2 00
	8 00

Pby of Iowa.

Evangelical, St. Peter's	6 00
Mount Pleasant	35 60
Unity	7 55
	49 15

Pby of Missouri River.

Brownsville	10 00
Nebraska City	12 25
Plattsmouth	12 35
	34 60

SYNOD OF KANSAS.

Pby of Leavenworth.

Leavenworth	17 00

Pby of Highland.

Highland	10 00
Salem Falls	4 00
Salem, Nebraska	1 30
Personal	10 00
	25 30

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Pby of Ebenezer.

Ashland 1st	17 20
Burlington	15 00
Morefield	6 50
Sharpsburg	4 00
	42 70

Pby of Louisville.

Shiloh and Olivet	10 00

Pby of West Lexington.

Walnut Hill	500 00

SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Pby of Palmyra.

Clarence	2 00
Kirkville	2 00
Shelbyville	7 00
Personal	5 00
	16 00

Pby St. Louis.

Bethlehem	5 00
Bethel	23 00
Emanuel	5 00
Ironton	11 60
Little Davie	1 00
St. Louis 2d	133 25
	178 85

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

Pby of Burlington.

Allentown	26 25
Burlington	72 82
Bordentown	8 30
Camden 1st	42 62
do 2d	12 00
Columbus	13 61
Mount Holly	18 78
Providence	5 00
Tuckerton	6 00
	205 38

Pby of Elizabethtown.

Baskinridge	$23 00
Elizabeth 1st	166 10
Elizabethport	12 00
Lamington	46 00
Liberty Corner	15 00
Metuchin	12 50
New Providence	20 00
Perth Amboy	11 25
Plainfield 1st	20 55
Pluckamin	12 00
Westminster	78 25
Westfield	32 55
Woodbridge	20 00
	464 20

Pby of Luzerne.

Eckley	20 00
Kingston	15 00
Luzerne	4 04
Mauch Chunk	142 31
Mahanoy City	45 42
Newton	4 00
Pittston	20 00
Scranton	2 00
Tamaqua	5 00
Wilkesbarre	125 00
Wyoming	10 00
White Haven	5 10
	397 87

Pby of Monmouth.

Freehold Village	55 00
Holmansville	2 00
Jamesburg	20 00
Manchester	9 00
Manalapan	20 00
Matawan	20 53
Millstone	10 00
Red Bank	10 00
Shrewsbury	30 00
Tennent	80 00
	256 53

Pby of New Brunswick.

Ewing	6 00
Hightstown	7 18
Lawrenceville	139 00
New Brunswick 1st	26 67
do 2d	94 00
Princeton 1st	21 00
South Amboy	8 50
Trenton 1st	101 00
do 3d	39 45
do 4th	45 00
	488 00

Pby of Newton.

Asbury	20 00
Blairstown	33 00
Belvidere	30 00
Bloomsburg	13 78
Harmony	33 10
Hackettstown	70 00
Mansfield 1st	64 00
Newton 1st	66 00
Oxford 2d	20 00
Pleasant Grove	10 00
Stillwater	30 00
Stewartsville	20 75
	410 63

Pby of Passaic.

Boiling Spring	29 43
Chester	15 00
Flanders	7 00
Mt. Olive	10 00
Morristown 1st	547 78

Mount Freedom	$10 00
Newark 3d	49 15
Paterson, Ger.	2 00
do 1st	76 50
Wickliff	24 44
	771 30

Pby of Raritan.

Amwell 1st	17 85
do 2d	10 00
Clinton	18 71
Fox Hill	2 75
Flemington	10 00
Frenchtown	20 00
German Valley	15 00
Kingwood	15 00
Lambertville 1st	44 00
Musconetcong Valley	8 10
Milford	8 00
Solebury	6 05
	175 46

Pby of Susquehanna.

Canton	10 00
Monroeton	1 00
Orwell	8 45
Rome	2 00
Rushville	5 00
Stevensville	3 00
Towanda	29 68
Terrytown	1 00
Warren	6 03
Wyalusing 2d	5 00
Wysox	5 00
	76 16

Pby of West Jersey.

Absecon	5 00
Cold Spring	30 00
Cedarville	17 00
Cape Island	10 00
Deerfield	3 00
Fislerville	27 00
Greenwich	23 46
Leed's Point	1 25
Pittsgrove	32 37
Salem	21 15
Williamstown	20 00
Woodstown	1 50
	191 73

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Pby of Connecticut.

Bridgeport	33 00
Bradford	49 50
Hartford 1st	17 00
Mt. Kisco	10 00
North Salem	20 00
Port Chester	4 85
Red Mills	6 16
Rye	147 60
South Salem	28 15
South East 1st	13 37
South East Centre	14 18
Thompsonville 1st	4 00
White Plains	25 00
Yorktown	38 50
	411 31

Pby of Hudson.

Cochecton	2 00
Florida	25 00
Goshen	76 25
Hamptonburg	31 24
Jeffersonville	5 00
Mount Hope	10 00
Monroe 1st	5 00
Monticello	15 96
Middletown 2d	$15 00
Scotchtown	11 35
White Lake	4 50
	201 30

Pby of Long Island.

Amagansett	7 75
Huntington 1st	15 00
do South	13 00
Locust Hollow	7 00
Moriches	7 00
Middletown	17 99
Southampton	30 00
Smithtown	10 45
Sag Harbor	68 00
Personal	100 00
	276 19

Pby of Nassau.

Astoria	50 00
Brooklyn 2d	143 00
do Central	85 00
do Throope Av.	9 00
Connecticut Farms	10 00
Jamaica	16 30
Newtown	48 50
Williamsburg Ainslie st.	19 21
do Ross st.	29 77
do South Third st	49 31
Wallabout	12 75
	472 84

Pby of New York.

Alexander	6 10
Chelsea	75 00
Jersey City 1st	66 00
New York City 1st	2924 67
do Fifth Av & 19th st.	2885 08
do 42d street	46 50
do Brick	655 30
do Rutger's street	201 00
do German	10 00
do University Place	408 24
Palisades	71 61
	7349 80

Pby of New York 2d.

Peekskill	50 00
Scotch	105 00
South Greenburg	34 44
Sing Sing	80 00
Westminster (Yonkers)	50 00
Washington Heights	222 64
	542 08

Pby of North River.

Hughsonville	6 00
Kingston	35 00
Marlboro'	21 27
Middle Hope	14 25
New Hamburg	16 55
Rondout	75 00
	168 07

SYNOD OF OHIO.

Pby of Columbus.

Blendon	7 45
Columbus 1st	172 97
Mount Pleasant	12 00
Mifflin	5 23
Truro	18 00
Westminster	28 00
Worthington	4 00
	247 65

Pby of Hocking.

Athens	$10 00

Pby of Marion.

Brown	5 00
Delaware	17 00
Kingston	3 00
La Rue	1 00
Liberty	13 00
Marion	13 70
Mt. Gilead	5 00
Radnor	2 00
York	3 00
	62 70

Pby of Richland.

Ashland	26 64
Chesterville	8 20
Orange	5 00
Martinsburg	13 70
Perryville	12 75
Savannah	48 00
Waterford	2 06
	116 40

Pby of Wooster.

Apple Creek	21 00
Berlin	5 00
Chester	6 25
Chippewa	40 05
Congress	5 42
Dalton	45 85
Holmerville	8 00
Jackson	9 64
Mt. Hope	5 35
Unity	106 00
Wooster	54 81
Wayne	12 61
	319 98

Pby of Zanesville.

Bethel	9 34
Beulah	1 70
Coshocton	11 75
Duncan's Falls	3 00
Madison	16 00
Muskingum	12 50
Norwich	50
Newark	15 00
Pleasant Hill	2 50
Rush Creek	10 72
Senecaville	3 00
Salt Creek	15 00
Salem, Ger.	5 00
Washington	25 00
Zanesville 1st	17 00
do 2d	62 00
	213 01

SYNOD OF PACIFIC.

Pby of Oregon.

Clatsop	6 00
Corvallis	10 00
	16 00

Pby of Benicia.

Napa City	20 00
Vallejo	21 00
	41 00

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Pby of Donegal.

Centre	7 00
Chanceford	6 15

Chestnut Level	$20 00
Cedar Grove	5 00
Hopewell	7 00
Marietta	17 00
Slate Ridge	17 00
Stewartstown	3 00
	82 15

Pby of Huntingdon.

Alexander	33 00
Bald Eagle	5 58
do and Nittany	8 37
Bellefonte	157 79
Birmingham	17 00
Clearfield	12 00
Curwinsville	11 00
E. Kishacoquillas	45 00
Hollidaysburg	105 00
Huntingdon	92 40
Logan's Valley	30 00
Lewistown	34 88
Lower Tuscarora	75 00
Milroy	60 00
Morris	3 95
Phillipsburg	15 05
Sinking Valley	31 50
Sinking Spring Creek	104 00
Spruce Creek	109 00
Upper Tuscarora	14 25
	964 77

Pby of New Castle.

Dover	10 00
Downingtown Central	10 00
Fagg's Manor	31 29
Green Hill	13 21
Kennet Square	4 00
New London	55 00
Oxford	55 01
Rock and Zion	40 00
Upper Octorara	53 75
Zion	15 00
	287 17

Pby of Northumberland.

Buffalo	13 00
Chillisquaque	18 33
Grove	31 00
Jersey Shore	32 00
Lewisburg	46 00
Linden	3 36
Lycoming	11 54
Lycoming Centre	8 6
Mahoning	45 00
McEwensville	8 00
Mifflinburg	11 40
Milton	25 00
Mooresburg	8 77
Muncy	7 00
New Berlin	14 10
Sunbury	23 00
Williamsport	25 00
Personal	5 00
	336 10

Pby of Philadelphia.

African	5 00
Bethany	19 11
Chester	43 00
Mariner's	5 00
Philadelphia 6th	33 00
do 9th	37 00
do 10th	430 16
do West Spruce St	317 56
Ridley	3 60
Woodland	16 75
	910 18

Pby of Central Philadelphia.

Alexander	$16 62
Philadelphia 2d	217 50
do Central	266 95
do Hestonville	6 2.
do North	37 36
do North 10th St	21 00
do Princeton	73 32
do Richmond	15 15
do Spring Garden	325 62
do West Arch St	76 31
Trinity	17 00
	1073 08

Pby of Philadelphia 2d.

Abington	45 66
Allen Township	20 00
Bensalem	8 00
Bridesburg	80 25
Chestnut Hill	280 00
Doylestown	12 45
Easton	90 00
Germantown 1st	292 08
Neshaminy	10 25
Newtown	82 00
Norristown	67 52
Port Kennedy	2 00
Providence	2 50
	992 71

Pby of Shanghai.

Shanghai ch	28 40

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Pby of Blairsville.

Blairsville	54 03
Congruity	35 19
Cross Roads	12 45
Johnstown	18 00
Murraysville	11 00
New Salem	23 00
New Alexandria	20 50
Poke Run	19 00
	193 17

Pby of Clarion.

Academia	5 50
Beechwood	10 00
Bethesda	19 50
Clarion	14 75
Emlanton	5 87
Leatherwood	17 00
Licking	52 00
Middle Creek	6 50
New Rehoboth	8 50
Oak Grove	4 06
Perry	8 00
Richardsville	7 00
Rockland	4 00
	162 62

Pby of Ohio.

Bethany	54 25
Bethel	40 00
Centre	35 00
Chartiers	26 65
East Liberty	158 75
Forest Grove	11 00
Lebanon	40 00
Long Island	16 56
Mansfield	50 00
Mingo	32 00
Mount Carmel	5 75
Moutiers	15 45
Monongahela City	22 50
North Branch	5 75

Pittsburgh 1st	$643 43
do 2d	180 50
do 4th	31 88
do Central	79 89
Racoon	30 00
	1479 36

Pby of Redstone.

Dunlap's Creek and New Salem	12 50
George's Creek	22 00
Harmony	2 75
Laurel Hill	11 50
Long Run	20 15
McKeesport	10 00
Mount Pleasant	23 15
Mount Washington	2 40
New Providence & Jefferson	8 50
Rehoboth	3 25
Round Hill	13 00
Sewickly	8 02
West Newton	10 00
	147 22

Pby of Saltsburg.

Boiling Springs	5 36
East Union	2 93
Ebenezer	19 58
Eldersridge	10 60
Elderton	5 93
Glade Run	17 00
Gilgal	15 00
Indiana	45 60
Kittanning 1st	355 00
Leechburg	16 85
Parnassus	17 20
Saltsburg	41 42
Smicksburg & Plumville	5 10
Washington	6 35
West Lebanon	6 50
	570 42

SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.

Pby of Chippewa.

Galesville	3 00
Lansing	2 00
Winona	11 10
	16 10

Pby of St. Paul.

Andrew	10 00
Farmington	4 00
Rockford	2 00
Vermillion	6 00
Westminster	35 58
	57 58

Pby of Southern Minnesota.

Freemont	4 00
Stewartsville	2 00
Winona	2 50
	8 50

SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.

Pby of Findlay.

Findlay	25 00
Rockport	2 00
	27 00

Pby of Maumee.

Bryan	7 30
Bethesda West	5 00
Delta	4 50
Hicksville	3 80

Toledo 1st	$20 05
Union	10 70
	51 35

Pby of Michigan.

Plymouth 1st	8 00
Westminster	28 05
do. Detroit	26 17
Zeeland	5 00
	67 22

Pby of Western Reserve.

Fayetteville 1st	7 75
Guilford	27 25
Northfield	10 00
Westminster	20 90
	65 90

SYNOD OF UPPER MISSOURI.

Pby of Upper Missouri.

Oregon and Graham	1 00
Sixth St. ch., St. Joseph	30 00
Savannah	5 [illegible]
	36 10

SYNOD OF WHEELING.

Pby of New Lisbon.

Bethesda	7 00
Canfield	7 00
Deerfield	8 75
Hanover	4 00
Newton	3 75
Poland	13 00
Pleasant Valley	4 00
Rehoboth	3 40
Salem	15 00
	65 90

Pby of Steubenville.

Annapolis	22 00
Bloomfield	6 00
Bethlehem	16 00
Big Spring	5 00
Bacon Ridge	$13 58
Cross Creek	6 45
Centre Unity	204 25
Centre	5 55
East Springfield	31 85
Island Creek	27 00
Minerva	5 00
New Philadelphia	5 00
Oak Ridge	4 50
Ridge	16 56
Richmond	9 42
Stillfork	4 00
Steubenville 1st	65 80
do. 2d	54 83
Uhricksville	9 00
Waynesburg & Bethlehem	11 00
Wellsville	21 25
	544 04

Pby of St. Clairsville.

Antrim	5 00
Beech Springs	20 68
Kirkwood	30 05
Martinsville	19 00
Mount Pleasant	5 95
Wagee	6 00
Woodsfield	3 00
	89 68

Pby of Washington.

Burgettstown	40 00
Claysville	5 00
Cross Roads	8 25
Cross Creek	53 59
East Buffalo	15 75
Fairview	12 43
Forks of Wheeling	47 00
Lower Buffalo	4 60
Lower Ten Mile	8 00
Mount Prospect	18 75
New Cumberland	47 52
Pine Grove	1 40
Pigeon Creek	21 00
Upper Buffalo	22 00
Upper Ten Mile	6 50
Unity	12 40
West Liberty	11 00
Wheeling 1st	$59 25
do. 2d	100 00
do. 4th	15 00
Washington 1st	56 75
	557 19

Pby of West Virginia.

Fairmount	16 00
Morgantown	17 43
	33 43

SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

Pby of Dane.

Fancy Creek	2 50
Hazel Green	2 50
Harcon Corners	2 50
Madison	16 88
Richland Centre	1 50
Richland	2 00
Rockville, (German)	4 00
Verona 1st	2 00
	33 88

Pby of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, North	72 00
Washington	8 00
	80 00

Pby of Winnebago.

Cambria	10 00
Depere	15 00
Juneau	3 00
Kilbourn City	20 00
Oxford	4 00
Plover	5 00
Winneconne	3 25
Weyauwega	2 50
	62 75

SYNOD OF NEW ORLEANS.

Pby of New Orleans.

German ch., N. O.	1 00
Sixth ch., N. O.	19 00
	20 00

SYNOPSIS OF RECEIPTS FOR CANDIDATES' FUND.

Synods.	Amount.	Synods.	Amount.
Albany	$1,609 16	Pacific	57 00
Allegheny	1,159 97	Philadelphia	4,674 56
Baltimore	971 43	Pittsburgh	2,552 79
Buffalo	268 69	St. Paul	82 18
Chicago	394 98	Sandusky	211 47
Cincinnati	864 13	Upper Missouri	36 10
Illinois	1,043 77	Wheeling	1,290 24
Indiana	316 79	Wisconsin	176 63
Northern Indiana	237 76	New Orleans	20 00
Iowa	270 70		
Southern Iowa	110 98		$30,967 87
Kansas	42 30	Legacies	4,417 19
Kentucky	552 70	Refunded	510 22
Missouri	194 85	Miscellaneous	3,423 72
New Jersey	3,437 66		
New York	9,421 29		$39,319 00
Ohio	969 74		

II. FUND FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, Etc.

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.	
Pby of Baltimore.	
Westminster ch, Balt.	$24 00
SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.	
Pby of Bloomington.	
Towanda (special)	15 00
SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.	
Pby of Elizabethtown.	
Liberty Corner	10 00
Pby of New Brunswick.	
Trenton 4th ch, personal	100 00
Pby of West Jersey.	
May's Landing	7 00
Tuckahoe	1 00
Pby of Susquehanna.	
Towanda	14 32
	132 32
SYNOD OF NEW YORK.	
Pby of Connecticut.	
Rye (personal)	$25 00
Pby of Nassau.	
Williamsburg, Ger.	7 00
Pby of New York.	
New York 1st (day of prayer)	1186 94
do Union meeting	135 65
	1354 59
SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.	
Pby of Donegal.	
Columbia	68 00
Pby of Philadelphia.	
Philadelphia 2d (personal)	50 00
do 10th (special)	49 50
	167 50
SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.	
Pby of Southern Minnesota.	
Rochester	5 00

SYNOPSIS OF RECEIPTS FOR SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, Etc.

Synods.	Amounts.
Baltimore	$24 00
Illinois	15 00
New Jersey	132 32
New York	1,354 59
Philadelphia	167 50
St. Paul	5 00
	$1,698 41
Miscellaneous	703 00
	$2,401 41

TOTAL OF RECEIPTS.

Fund for Candidates,	$39,319 00
Schools, Colleges, &c.	2,401 41
	$41,720 41

BX
8950
A56
1866

47th Annual Report.
Board of Education.
Presbyterian church
in the United States

BX
8950
A56
1866

47th Annual Report.
Board of Education.
Presbyterian church
in the United States

Flora Lamson Hewlett Library
Graduate Theological Union
2400 Ridge Road
Berkeley, CA 94709

DEMCO

GTU Library
3 2400 00313 0402